

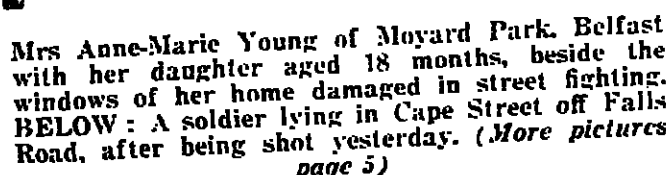
**Wednesday August 11 1971**

**BY OUR OWN REPORTERS**

# Violence stuns Faulkner

# 'War zone' plan to protect pilots

The last area declared hostile by BALPA was the Middle East, during the wave of political hijacking. The Association is not aware of any pilots who have refused to operate into Belfast, but its spokesman, Mr. Gordon Burley, said last night that "concern" had been expressed and the Association



# Big firms refuse to freeze prices

There have also been isolated anti-British demonstrations. The Union Jack has been burned, and some traders announced that they were

# A midnight deadline from Malta

NATO communications centre on the island must be shut down.

# Maudling to meet Hillery today

Business 14, 15 Women ..... 9  
Entertainments ... 6 X-words 15, 17  
Home ..... 4-7  
**Classified—7, 14, 15**

# Irish Army stands by

"Internment Day Plus 1" saw the arrival in Dublin of several groups from the North.

tions. The Union Jack has been burned, and some traders have announced that they will not pay British bills. But the burden of the fury is directed

at Stormont and the British  
Ministers who have approved  
its actions.

# THE MIAMI NON-STOP DAILY

\*29-45 day economy excursion fare. Fare varies according to time of year and length of stay.



takes good care of you



## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Hussein equates peace with Arab surrender

Paris, August 10  
King Hussein of Jordan said in an interview published here today that peace with Israel under present conditions would amount to capitulation. He accused Israel of seeking a separate peace with Israel and also of negotiating indirectly with the Israelis, using the United States as go-between. In the interview, published in "Le Monde," the King said the Arabs should first unify themselves and agree on a common strategy to prevent Israel from annexing territories conquered during the 1947 war.

## Lindsay set to switch ticket

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, August 10  
The longest-running political sideshow in New York — Mayor Lindsay's bashful wooing of the Democratic Party — will have its finale any day now.

The Mayor, who returned today from a packhorse camping holiday in the Colorado Mountains, is expected by his closest political associates to announce his regretful renunciation of the Republican Party to enable him to mount a long-shot campaign for the primaries for the Democratic nomination in 1972.

For months now the rumours of his impending switch have flowed thick and fast from his headquarters. Five weeks ago his staff began drafting a statement to announce the change-over and thoughtfully leaked it to the "New York Times" with a cautionary note which has still not been approved by the man himself. Lindsay, a cautious man, has delayed his decision but the only real question now is if, or when.

"I think he's going to announce this week," said Senator Jacob Javits (Republican, New York) noting sadly that he has always been a principal supporter of the Mayor. Mr. Alex Rose, New York's Liberal Party vice-chairman and a close political associate of Lindsay, said today also he believed the move was "imminent."

Already a number of "Lindsay for President" groups have been forming across the United States in hopeful anticipation. The Mayor himself realizes that he is the longest of long shots for the White House in 1972 and that the only way he will be taken seriously as a potential candidate is by impressive victories in the Democratic primaries.

If he does choose to take this route, he will be a very significant unsetting factor. Few of the other potential Democratic candidates can match his glamorous appeal and vote-catching ability. Nevertheless several of Lindsay's closest advisers are urging him not to contest the 1972 election but to switch now and wait until 1976 when his candidacy might have more chance of success.

Whatever Lindsay decides, and both courses have definite political dangers, his defection will deal a hard blow to the liberal wing of the Republican Party. The Republicans have already moved several degrees to the right under President Nixon and the prospect is for an even greater polarization, possibly leading to other defections by discontented liberals.

Mayor Lindsay is not expected to have many regrets at this. A year is a long time in politics.

## Bagdad leader under arrest

Beirut, August 10

Iraq's "strongman," Sidam Hussein Takriti, is reported to have been placed under house arrest because of the failure of his country's involvement in the Sudan coup.

A report in the pro-Egyptian Lebanese newspaper, "Al Moharrer," quoted "informed Iraqi sources" as saying that Takriti was being held at his Bagdad home under armed guard as a scapegoat for Iraq's embarrassment.

Takriti is deputy chairman of the ruling Revolution Command Council and is frequently referred to in Arab political circles as the strongman of the regime. "Al Moharrer" said it was Takriti who held secret contacts with the officers who carried out the anti-Numeiri coup. The contacts were conducted through Mohammed Saliman, a Sudanese member of the Bagdad Ba'ath Party.

Saliman was killed in a private Iraqi plane which crashed in Saudi Arabia while carrying Iraqi officials to Khartoum to congratulate the left-wing officers. It was on the same day that Numeiri was restored to power.

According to Al Moharrer, heated arguments developed inside the command council after the failure of the anti-Numeiri coup and some members claimed they had not been consulted about Takriti's contacts.

Iraq was the only Government to recognise the short-lived pro-Communist regime. Syria's Vice-President, Mr. Mohammed Ayyubi, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam flew to Moscow today for a two-day official visit. It is thought they will try to mediate between Russia and the Sudan. — UPI

## Israel doctors go back

Nearly 2,000 striking doctors returned to work in Israel yesterday after the Prime Minister, Mrs. Meir, had signed an emergency order threatening them with prison or fines if they continued their week-long stoppage. The doctors are demanding higher pay and union recognition.

## Sex screening

Dr. Martin Cole is to show his sex education film "Growing Up" to 600 children and teachers in London in October. The screening is being arranged by the Ethical Society.

# Russia warns Nixon on China visit

RUSSIA reminded Washington yesterday of the importance of talks between them and issued a fresh warning against the use of a Sino-American rapprochement for anti-Soviet ends. These points were made in the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda."

The article, by Academician Georgi Arbatov, director of the United States Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was the second of its kind in "Pravda" on President Nixon's proposed trip to China. Like the first, published 10 days after the visit was announced, yesterday's commentary avoided outright condemnation.

Professor Arbatov said the real motives for American moves towards Peking, whether peace-seeking or a matter of new manoeuvres by imperialist diplomacy, could be demonstrated in US policy on several international questions. He mentioned Vietnam, the Middle East, European security, limiting the arms race, and

US relations with Communist countries. If Washington adopted a more constructive position on them as it moved towards improving relations with Peking, then this would gain Soviet approval.

But, Washington's moves towards Peking would be absolutely unambiguous if there were no such change. While "rabid haters" of the Soviet Union supported rapprochement so too did progressive Americans and some

liberals. Differences between the two would become increasingly apparent in the stages of political decisions. The article added that participation in discussion of national questions was of considerable importance. But it belittled anti-American propaganda by that the bourgeois had realised that it did not back up its words with — Reuters.

comment: "You are worried about Japan, you? However, he again in Japan gave up 10 in Taiwan and Korea I prove possible to negotiate Sino-Japanese non-aggression treaty."

Although apprehensive Japanese nuclear Chou is strangely calm about the prospect of a Soviet attack. "We Chinese are afraid of atom bombs," he said. "But what hydrogen bombs?"

Chou appears to be the Chinese people caught out a Soviet nuclear attack. He told Reston an "ugly under Peking" of a "great majority" of Chinese cities. He said would not attend a conference limited to nuclear nations. He would attend a world conference.

Chou confirmed that commitments had been either side when Dr. was in Peking last month to arrange President Nixon's visit.

# Chou sets sights on more than UN seat

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 10

clearly that Chou is ready for a luteal clear, for instance, not change and is prepared to only that Peking would refuse to accept a seat in the UN if Formosa also occupied a seat. But the UN would formally have to recognise that Chou's mind is far from preoccupied with the short-term issues like the China seat in the United Nations, Taiwan, or ending the Vietnam war, but is anxious to discuss longer-term issues with Mr. Nixon as well, including the changing roles of the major Powers in Asia and the Pacific.

The full text of the Reston interview seems to justify the "New York Times" editorial comment that it reveals "that there is more flexibility in Peking's position than is conveyed by its propaganda."

On the immediate issues, Reston found Chou En-lai far from flexible. He made it also

concern with the Soviet Union or US. Given the history of China over the past half-century this is scarcely surprising. But it did lead Chou, to make the ironic admission that the so-called Nixon doctrine, calling for a reduction of US commitments in the area, might encourage Japan to assume a larger military role, which would seriously dismay Peking.

Chou believes that the huge Japanese economic potential will enable it to build whatever weapons it wants, including nuclear ones. Economic expansion is bound to bring about military expansion, Chou asserted categorically.

Taiwan and Korea were the first objectives of such Japanese expansion, he claimed. He did not demur at Reston's

comment: "You are worried about Japan, you? However, he again in Japan gave up 10 in Taiwan and Korea I prove possible to negotiate Sino-Japanese non-aggression treaty."

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## Record Big Four session

Berlin, August 10

The complex Four-Power talks moved into their decisive phase today as the Soviet and American delegations apparently confronting the last stage of details still blocking an agreement to ease life in the divided city.

As the ambassadors wound up their nine-hour session, the longest in the present series, the American and Soviet delegations announced that negotiations would be continued tomorrow.

This is the first time the ambassadors agreed to meet on consecutive days since they began their series of negotiations in March last year.

Diplomatic sources said the ambassadors were prepared to meet for several consecutive days to achieve a settlement for West Berlin.

At the end of today's session the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Abramov, said: "Today we took two large strides forward."

His three Western colleagues declined comment in deference to an embargo on news from the American Embassy imposed by the West German Government.

The Chancellor, Herr Brandt, who is on leave in the North German resort of Sylt, promised today that neither his Government nor the three Western allies would accept an unsatisfactory solution to the problem of a divided Berlin.

He appealed to the Christian Democratic Party to drop their claims that Herr Brandt would sell out West Berlin to appease Moscow. — Reuters and UPI

## Record claimed

Two Australian pilots landed in Darwin yesterday after flying for 22 hours in a light aircraft in 125th 27th. They claimed a new world record.

Trevor Brougham, aged 37, and Bob Dickson, aged 31, used a Beechcraft Baron twin-engine aircraft. The previous record was set in 1966 by Major Bob Wallcock of the United States Air Force.

# Pakistan and India agree on marooned diplomats

India and Pakistan have reached agreement on repatriation of their marooned diplomats in Dacca and Calcutta, closed since last April, and the exchange will take place on Thursday, Indian Foreign Office sources announced yesterday.

They said officials of the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca would fly to New Delhi in two planes — Swiss and Russian — and diplomats from the Pakistani Deputy High Commission would return from Calcutta to Dacca or West Pakistan in an Indian aircraft.

Swiss diplomats who had been between the two Governments on the thorny question, will supervise the exchange.

The Lok Sabha, the lower House of the Indian Parliament, yesterday approved the friendship treaty signed by India and the Soviet Union on Monday, but at least two leading Indian newspapers questioned the necessity for the treaty.

The right-wing "Statesman" said in a leading article that through the treaty India had "committed itself to what is virtually a military arrangement," and added: "New Delhi appears to be weighed down by a diabolical plot by Washington and has consequently sought refuge in a treaty that gives every sign of being hastily conceived."

The independent "Hindustan Times" commented: "It is quite conceivable that the Indo-Soviet treaty will antagonise China, bring China and Pakistan even nearer, and widen the rift between India and the West." The treaty could mark the beginning of a new cold war, "with India in the eye of the storm," the paper added.

Mr. S. D. Sharma, an official of the ruling Congress Party, said the treaty was a political debate that the pact was neither a military treaty nor a departure from India's nonaligned policy. It provided for mutual consultations and steps to meet threats, he said.

In Moscow the text of the treaty appeared in full on the front pages of newspapers, but there was no official comment.

on the meaning and background of the accord.

Meanwhile, Senator Edward Kennedy watched boatloads of refugees crossing into India from Dacca yesterday, and West Bengal for a first-hand assessment of the problem there. The Senator, who flew to Calcutta yesterday, was due to go on to East Pakistan tomorrow, but official sources in Islamabad said the visit had been cancelled.

In New York yesterday, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, said the impending military trial of the East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was "an extremely sensitive and delicate matter which falls within the competence of the judicial system of a member State."

He added that the fate of the Sheikh, the leader of the banned Awami League, was bound to have repercussions outside Pakistan.

Eleven American Senators sent a telegram to the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, calling on the State Department to consider the case of the Pakistani leader. The Senators included the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright.

The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, sent a cable to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan protesting against the decision to hold the Sheikh's military trial in secret. "Justice has nothing to hide," the jurists declared. — Reuters

Britain yesterday handed over \$500,000 for humanitarian relief in East Pakistan. The donation was in response to U Thant's appeal in June to all United Nations member Governments, and represented the first half of a pledged total of \$1 million.

Britain's Ambassador to the UN, Sir Colin Crowe, told U Thant: "It is our sincere hope that this money can be used for the immediate procurement of essential medical and other supplies so urgently required, and to speed these to the stricken area as quickly as possible."

He also hoped that this example will be followed by other Governments, whether or not they have already pledged support for your appeal, and that it will thus soon be possible to ameliorate the alarming and horrifying conditions which so many millions of people are at present suffering from. — Reuters

## Police fail to find girl's killer

Wellington, August 10  
After a search lasting more than a year and a half New Zealand police said today they had been unable to trace a man they wanted to question about the death of a Welsh school teacher, Jennifer Mary Beard, aged 25.

Detective-Inspector E. T. Mitten, who has been in charge of the case, told a coroner's court at Whararua today that police had interviewed 50,000 to

60,000 people and had inspected 15,000 1964 model Vauxhall cars, but without success.

They were convinced that Miss Beard, who was on a hitch hiking holiday and whose body was found on New Year's Eve, 1969, in the south of South Island, was murdered by a man who had given her a lift in an old Vauxhall.

But at this stage there was insufficient evidence to charge anyone with the murder. — Reuters

## Russian test FOBS

Washington, August 10

Russia has conducted another test of its orbital bombardment system (FOBS) by carrying a nuclear bomb, as part of a programme to strengthen strategic weapons capabilities, the United States Defense Department said today.

The test vehicle, known as a fractional orbital bombardment system (FOBS) because it does not make a complete orbit of the earth, launched on Sunday a modified SS-9 missile head.

The Pentagon disclosed the test shortly after "Pravda" announced in Moscow that the Russian satellite had been brought down a less than one completed orbit.

The Pentagon spokesman, Jerry Friedman, noted that the Russians had been testing the FOBS at the rate of one a year for the past years.

He said the FOBS was able of carrying a warhead about three megatons but less accurate and had smaller payload than intercontinental ballistic missiles. For these reasons, he said, the FOBS was not to be built in large numbers.

Mr. Friedman said he was launching a "tooth" Tsurutani and that the FOBS was brought down after a half hour in space. — Reuters

Unity talks called off

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) decided not to pursue talks with the rival Rhodesian African nationalist organization, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

A statement issued yesterday after a secret ZANU party conference in London, claimed factionalism within ZAPU for the decision.

## TELEVISION

THE LOW-KEY detective of "Public Eye" and Alfred Burke's weary charm offer the likeliest new event (ITV, 9.0). Elsewhere, choose your repeats: "Uncle Vanya" (with Freddie Jones, Anthony Hopkins) must be tops if you missed it before ("Stage 2," BBC-2, 9.0). Earlier, "Bird's-Eye View" of the Highlands (BBC-2, 8.0). And while you're at it, why not go the whole hog? ("The Fifties," BBC-1, 8.50.)

### BBC-1

- 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
- 12.45 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show.
- 1.30 Watch with Mother.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.0 Athletics and Show Jumping: European Championships. Helsinki, and International Show Jumping.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House.
- 5.20 Chingachook and the Lone Hunter.
- 5.44 Abbott and Costello.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Nationwide.
- 6.20 Athletics: European Championships.
- 7.10 Mission Impossible.
- 8.0 Paul Temple.
- 8.50 The Fifties revived.
- 9.0 News.

### BBC-2

- 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pats' Day.
- 6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Arts Today.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Bird's-Eye View: Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

### ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 1.45 p.m. Juggernaut: Heart of an atomic reactor for India.
- 2.10 Tales of Edgar Wallace.
- 3.10 Time to Remember: 1915 — The Eleventh Hour.
- 3.35 Paulus.
- 3.50 Yoga for Health.
- 4.20 Matinee: "The Heiress," with Sybil Thorne.
- 4.50 Sooty Show.
- 5.15 Ace of Wands.
- 5.45 News and Sport.
- 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Gulf Coast, Hawaii, Indonesia.
- 6.25 Laurel and Hardy.
- 6.30 Crossroads.
- 7.0 Smith Family.
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 The Saint.
- 9.0 Public Eye.
- 10.0 News: Helsinki Games.
- 10.35 Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy.
- 11.35 Wrestling.
- 12.5 a.m. Sing True: Leonard Peacock.
- ANGLIA — 4.20 p.m. Anglia News: 4.35 Romper Room. 4.50 Sooty Show. 5.15 Ace of Wands. 5.45 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Odd Couple. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mannix. 9.0 Public Eye. 9.5

### NEWS

- 5.50 One in Ten: Country Joe McDonald.
- 9.0 Stage 2 presents: "Uncle Vanya," by Anton Chekhov, with Freddie Jones, Anthony Hopkins, Ann Bell, Roland Culver.
- 11.5 News.
- 11.10 Late Night Line-up.
- CHANNEL — 3.5 p.m. Just Routine. 3.55 Landscapes with Ponies. 3.58 Pinewings. 4.5 Puffin's Birthday Celebrations. 5.20 Tea Break. 5.30 Sooty Show. 5.55 Ace of Wands. 6.0 Channel 4 News. 6.10 Chantrelles in Helsinki. 6.15 Channel 4 News. 6.20 Crossroads. 7.0 Nanny and the Professor. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 The Saint. 9.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.35 Wrestling. 11.35 Wrestling. 11.50 Wrestling. 11.55 Wrestling. 12.00 Wrestling. 12.05 Wrestling. 12.10 Wrestling. 12.15 Wrestling. 12.20 Wrestling. 12.25 Wrestling. 12.30 Wrestling. 12.35 Wrestling. 12.40 Wrestling. 12.45 Wrestling. 12.50 Wrestling. 12.55 Wrestling. 1.00 Wrestling. 1.05 Wrestling. 1.10 Wrestling. 1.15 Wrestling. 1.20 Wrestling. 1.25 Wrestling. 1.30 Wrestling. 1.35 Wrestling. 1.40 Wrestling. 1.45 Wrestling. 1.50 Wrestling. 1.55 Wrestling. 2.00 Wrestling. 2.05 Wrestling. 2.10 Wrestling. 2.15 Wrestling. 2.20 Wrestling. 2.25 Wrestling. 2.30 Wrestling. 2.35 Wrestling. 2.40 Wrestling. 2.45 Wrestling. 2.50 Wrestling. 2.55 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# Lifting of Rhodesia sanctions 'only one step to prosperity'

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 10

Rhodesian businessmen were warned tonight that settlement of the independence dispute with Britain and an end to sanctions would not automatically solve Rhodesia's problems, but would be only the first step in a "long, hard battle" to guarantee economic viability. The warning came from Mr Allwyn Calder, the 59-year-old president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia (ACCOR). It was the first indication that organised commerce believes the settlement odds to be sufficiently narrow to warrant giving businessmen a preliminary, if cautious, warning.

## Treaty loopholes worry Britain

From our Correspondent, Geneva, August 10

Britain today began a campaign to put teeth into the Geneva Convention on Biological Weapons, but the general view here was that there was only a minimal chance that the British point of view would be heeded. One American official, however, said that neither his country nor the Russians would agree to any serious attempts to change the compromise they had reached.

Nevertheless, Britain's chief delegate to the disarmament conference, Henry Thaw, today made out a strong case for some semantic repair work to the US-USSR text. The basic British complaint over the treaty—which, in fact, Britain regarded as the ban on the use of biological weapons—is not spelled out.

Mr Hainworth told the committee: "It has always been the UK view that any convention we negotiate on biological weapons should be as comprehensive as possible."

The new draft calls for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of such weapons, and for their destruction. "This is a far more ambitious objective," Mr Hainworth said.

One of the stumbling blocks is that some committee members feel the Geneva Convention protocol of 1925 covers the meaning of the word "use". But Britain, with wide support, sees no reason why the protocol cannot be repeated in the present treaty.

Mr Hainworth warned that the Geneva protocol left a legal loophole for nations to "retaliate" with germ warfare if they felt they had been the victims of such an attack. Without specific mention of the use of germ warfare, intended for peaceful ends could quite easily be used in warfare.

Britain feels that a "legal enigma" exists, as some countries are not signatories to the Geneva protocol and they reserve rights to use germ and chemical warfare under certain conditions.

Inclusion of the word "use" in the treaty would put an end to this right for those who sign it, Mr Hainworth said.

The British point of view is that quick, impartial, non-political investigation of any complaint of alleged germ warfare would automatically pinpoint the country that launched such an attack. This would obviate the need for verification to enforce the treaty.

## Britain accused of Sudan plots

Khartoum, August 10

Rebels against President Numeiri. A CIA agent told Steiner the British organised a rebellion against the President last year by followers of Sayed El-Mad, leader of the dissolved party.

Saudi Arabia had also helped Umma, which was dissolved with other parties, when General Numeiri seized power in May, 1969. The CIA had backed with more than \$5 millions an uprising by Umma on the Nile river island of Aba in 1970.

The CIA agent was said to have told Steiner that the United States was interested in the southern secessionist movement only to cause confusion and spread sedition which could lead to the collapse of General Numeiri's regime. Britain and the US did not favour an independent Southern Sudanese State.

Steiner (40) is charged with leading warfare in the South against the Arab Government in Khartoum, smuggling drugs, spreading malicious rumour and entering the country without permission. He has pleaded guilty to the last charge and faces the death penalty on the others. — Reuters.

● In London, the Foreign Office denied "emphatically" that Britain had helped a rebellion against President Numeiri or had plotted against Dr Obote.

According to the statement, the United States, Israel, and Saudi Arabia had aided the Sudanese rebels.

Police Commandant Karrar said Steiner told his interrogators that the British had been behind a prosecution witness at the trial of the Sudanese rebels. The British had been behind a prosecution witness at the trial of the Sudanese rebels.

Mr Steiner was charged with leading warfare in the South against the Arab Government in Khartoum, smuggling drugs, spreading malicious rumour and entering the country without permission. He has pleaded guilty to the last charge and faces the death penalty on the others. — Reuters.

# Gun lobby ally for liberals

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 10

Comparison to such notorious incidents as the killing of the Chicago Black Panther leader, Fred Hampton.

But the facts are so little in dispute that the Baller affair continues to attract wide-spread attention and has even forced an unlikely alliance between civil libertarian Democrats, and the International Rifle Association on the far Right of the American political spectrum.

It was at 8.30 on a Monday night that the mixed force of Treasury and police officers, acting on an informer's tip about illegal arms, descended on a small block of flats in Quebec Terrace, Silver Spring, a suburb of Washington.

Four of the five officers who knocked on the front door demanding entry were dressed in jeans, t-shirts, and dungarees. Inside the flat Baller was in the bath and his wife, Saraluse, was changing in the bedroom and had on only a pair of pants.

Hearing the knocking, Mrs Baller asked: "Who is it?" She said this produced an unintelligible reply followed by repeated banging on the door.

The next moment, the police burst in using an S&W hattering ram to break down the steel front door. Mrs Baller screamed to her husband that someone was breaking in. He grabbed an antique Colt revolver hanging loaded on the wall.

The first two officers who came through the door dressed in dirty jeans and t-shirts both had long moustaches. Baller, still naked, took one look, raised his revolver and seconds later slumped to the hall floor.

As her husband lay in a pool of blood with a bullet in his brain, Mrs Baller said she began yelling: "Help, murder, get the police." She was then told by one of the plainclothes officers: "We are the police." "Then why the hell are you shooting?" she asked hysterically.

That question has brought demands for a thorough investigation from civil liberty advocates, Congressmen, and gun lobbyists outraged that a life-long member of the National Rifle Association should be gunned down in this way.

In the few seconds following police entry, nine shots were fired, eight by the police and Treasury agents, one by Baller, which bedded itself harmlessly in a wall near where he was standing.

There was some doubt who fired first. Mrs Baller said it was the police, a claim that is supported by a US Treasury agent, William Seals, who said he fired as soon as he got through the door and saw that Baller had a gun in his hand.

In a report made on the night of the shooting, Seals wrote: "At the time I first saw him he was aiming a revolver at me. This time I fired one round of my pistol at him and yelled: 'He's got a gun.' I fired once more and at the same time I heard weapons fired from behind me which I believe were covering my attempt to gain cover."

In the flat Federal agents seized five hand-grenades which they claimed were illegal as they had not been registered, though there is some doubt whether they can be reactivated. Nevertheless the Treasury Department said last week in its review of the case that if and when Kenyon Baller recovered, he will be prosecuted on charges under the Federal Firearms Law. So the Baller case is not quite closed.

"When somebody beats down your door," said Mrs Baller this week, "you don't think it's the police unless you've got a guilty conscience and unfortunately we didn't have a guilty conscience."



AM lined up for their first outing... the Polish quintuplets born last month. With their parents they were going for a ride in Gdansk

## 'Big' Minh urged to withdraw as protest gesture

From PETER A. JAY: Saigon, August 10

Pressure is mounting here for General Duong van "Big" Minh—the only candidate to surmount legal obstacles and qualify to challenge President Thieu—to withdraw from the presidential race as a gesture of protest. Some of General Minh's younger and more militant supporters are now arguing forcefully that only by his withdrawal can the election on October 3 be conclusively shown to be the pointless charade they say it has already become.

There is no sign yet that General Minh is heeding the notheads; there are some solid indications that he is not. But the threat of withdrawal may well be the general's strongest weapon, and he is keeping it very much on display.

However, while some of his men continue to sound the withdrawal theme, others are busily organising for the election.

Silent backing

With the silent backing of the anti-war Buddhists of the An Quang Pagoda—next to Thieu's Government machine (and perhaps the Vietcong) the best organised political force in the country—Minh's men have set up a national group called the "People's Movement" to prevent a fraudulent election.

A National Assembly member, Mr Ho Ngoc Nhuan, the secretary-general of the movement, said it would provide pollwatchers on election day and, during the campaign, teach voters how to detect vote-stealing tactics. By leading a campaign protesting against fraud and corruption it is generally believed in Saigon that General Minh has everything to gain and nothing to lose. "If he withdraws," said a Vietnamese journalist, "he has a reason. If he loses, he has the same reason. And if he wins, fraud is forgotten."

Among those who have publicly urged Minh to withdraw is Mr Ly Qui Chuang, National Assembly member and publisher, who wrote in his newspaper on Monday that there is no hope of victory while Thieu-appointed province chiefs and mayors supervise the elections.

But a much more moderate voice has been that of the general's young running mate, Mr Ho van Minh, the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly.

Many of the general's supporters are running for House seats, and believe their chances would be jeopardised if General Minh withdrew before that election. Ho van Minh, for example, is running for re-election to the Assembly from Saigon's Cholon section—a seat he would resign if elected vice-president.

If the House election appears reasonably honest, "Big" Minh's political advisers say, it will encourage the general to remain a presidential candidate—a not too subtle warning to both Thieu and the Americans that positive efforts to curtail fraud in an election will make it less likely that the next will be a washout.

A similar tactic was employed by anti-war Buddhists in the 1970 Senate election. Participation by the Buddhists, who boycotted the 1967 elections, was seen as a salutary development, and efforts were made to keep them satisfied that they were being fairly treated. As it happened, nominees were successful.

This is seen by Western observers here as mitigating strongly against the Buddhists advising General Minh to withdraw. And it is widely believed that what the An Quang Pagoda advises, Minh will do. "Withdraw," said a Buddhist politician said, "he can't win."

The first test of General Minh's resolve to remain as a candidate will come on August 24. If he withdraws after that time, he forfeits his \$3,000 bond which is required by law of all candidates. If he withdraws before then, his money is returned. He would also get it back after the election, under the law, if he received at least 20 per cent of the vote.

Few Vietnamese, however, believe that the bond will be a factor in the general's final decision whether to stay in the race. What it will take to make his mind up for him, nobody seems to know for sure. — Washington Post.



General 'Big' Minh

## Controversy over origin of 'revolution' tape

Pretoria, August 10

The defence today failed in an attempt to ascertain how a tape recording was made of a meeting at which the Dean of Johannesburg was alleged to have said he believed in revolution.

But Mr Sidney Kentridge, defending, said this went beyond the ground of privilege. It meant he would not be able to ask the witness whether he was in the house or to ascertain the quality of the recording.

Mr Kentridge said the evidence would be worthless if he could not ask questions about the quality of the recording, test whether errors were allowed to creep in, and check whether the witness could identify the speaker.

Mr Liebenberg said the State would only produce evidence from what Warrant Officer Helberg had been able to hear through earphones. The presiding Judge, Mr Justice Petrus Cillie, allowed the police officer—the State's ninth witness—to continue giving testimony.

Prosecuting counsel, Mr Johan Liebenberg, claimed privilege from revealing how the recording of the meeting was made on the grounds of public interest.

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## Letter from Jerusalem

Co-existence with a profit on the edge of West Jerusalem

That my friend, who was sitting next to me, was not served any lunch. He explained ruefully, "I never eat here. The place isn't kosher."

In the pre-State days, the Rotary Club of Jerusalem used to be mixed. ("It was awfully anti-semitic really"). After 1948 there was an Arab one on the Arab side, a Jewish one on the Israeli side. Reunited in 1967, the Arab club in a ghastly rotarian dilemma. Not to fraternise would have been against all the rules. So it committed hara-kiri and dissolved itself, leaving only the Jewish club, with no drinks and, for some, no food either.

When do tourists look more like occupied Arabs? When they're summer visitors—the hordes of Arab relatives of residents for whom General Dayan throws open the gates once a year. One of these, from Amman, asked his Jerusalem taxi-driver to tell him, "honestly," whether he would prefer the Jordanians back, or to stay under the Israelis. The man stopped his cab in a quiet place, turned round and said solemnly, "The Israelis — any day."

The visitor was a police officer who told me he had been pensioned off "because I am a Palestinian." He plans to try to persuade the Israelis to let him stay and no doubt they will find a use for him.

The story sounds like Israeli propaganda but I had it from the man himself, in the house of his brother who is one of the West Bank's noted nationalists. To be called better than Jordan "is of course a back handed compliment just now, but the Israelis are not complaining. Rejection of Jordan implies that instead of occupying "someone else's territory," the Israelis can now claim to be holding a disputed piece of land with no recognised leaders and no apparent unity on what its inhabitants want.

The policeman was not alone in his desire to stay on. Hundreds of other summer visitors want to stay too — and this compliment to the Israelis could well boom around. For many of the visitors, the West Bank refugees are not allowed back to live. For the occupied Arabs, the absence of their relatives is the biggest single hardship of occupied life.

The long hair of the orthodox Jew and the long hair of the pop generation had to meet somewhere. They have met in the person and the embrace of Shlomo Carlebach, the singing, swinging rabbi from New York. He is on-scene in Jerusalem again this year, with his band of soulful strumming, recorder-playing, chassidic-dancing players and singers. The Mea Shearim, Jerusalem's ringleted, Orthodox quarter, will never be the same again. This year Carlebach coincided with the lamentation and he came in serious mood. He has been holding a "Torah teach-in" near the Walling Wall.

When a radio reporter suggested that most of his audience were teenage tourists with not much feeling for religion, he replied that it did not matter at all. "These kids are hungry, they're so hungry."

As the tourist boom goes on, the notorious Israeli waiter gets more insufferably egotistical than ever, and he's no longer unique around here. At one café I remarked to a colleague that the man who was supposed to be the waiter — he finished his newspaper and polished a few tables before noticing us — seemed to me the epitome of the genuine article. "I hate to inform you," said my colleague, "that he is an Arab and his name is Hussein." The Israelis always want to teach the Arabs know-how.

WALTER SCHWARZ

## What are you fighting for? she demanded. He looked her in the eyes and murmured that whatever it was, it was not for the right not to eat pork.

THE Saturday television programme went like this: 6.30: Cartoon. 7.30: News. 7.40: Lamentations. After that, anyone still in a Saturday night television mood was promised a programme about the destruction of the Temple by the Romans, 1,901 years ago to the day on the Jewish calendar.

This year the lamentations at the Walling Wall were outnumbered about 5,000 to one by tourists who jolly made it into a festival. The ceasefire has lasted a year this week, and it has brought with it a tourist boom that makes sleepy old Zion Square look like Piccadilly Circus.

The Israeli media make a lot of fuss about Jewish holy days. Fascinating for a newcomer but tedious for the longer guest as the programmes hardly vary from year to year. For the Israeli, who gets it all drummed into him at school, it is a time for switching off, or over to the Amman channel.

Israelis are a lot less observant as Jews than the strength of the National Religious Party in most people would suggest, but most people know never go to synagogue except on high holidays yet still refuse to drive on the sabbath and insist on keeping a reasonably kosher kitchen.

"It isn't that we're religious," a woman friend explained. "It just makes us feel there's a reason for our being here." The other evening at Mandy's discotheque (founded by Miss Rice Davies in her Israeli days and still in her Israeli days a beautiful blonde from Australia berating her Israeli boyfriend for not caring about kosher food. "What are you fighting for, then?" she demanded. He

looked her in the eyes and murmured that whatever it was, it was not for the right not to eat pork.

I am sorry for Her Majesty's consul-general in Jerusalem, Mr Snodgrass. When he gave the Queen's birthday party this year, one Israeli guest he invited not only declined but wrote to the "Jerusalem Post" giving his reason. It was that he knew from past occasions that the food would be far from kosher. He argued that British diplomats, even at home in London, put itself out to satisfy the dietary fads — "even the most outlandish" — of its guests. So why not in Israel? The answer, of course, is in East Jerusalem, which Mr Snodgrass does not officially recognise as being in Israel.

The Snodgrass party made history in another way. It was the first time for ages that prominent Jews and Arabs met socially at an official gathering. At every other level, from long









Pictures  
by  
Robert  
Smithies  
and  
Don  
McPhee



Belfast, Tuesday: Top, women in the Falls Road area clattering dustbin lids on the pavements to distract troops. Above, refugees from Ardoyne at the Glencairn Community Centre. Right, Father Hugh Mullan, aged 40, of St John's RC Church, Falls Road, who was shot dead during exchanges on Monday night. Far right, a woman, guarded by troops, retrieving possessions from her burned out home in the Ardoyne area

## 'Opponents of violence' arrested

By Simon Hoggart in Belfast

are totally opposed to the present Stormont Government, it is claimed that there is no evidence that more than a handful have even informal connections with the terrorists.

Those arrested include Mr John Murphy, a young printer and a member of People's Democracy Mr Murphy is not prominent in the movement and his main activity has been printing leaflets on his litho press.

His wife says they were woken at 4.20 on Monday morning by four soldiers who removed Mr Murphy at gunpoint in an army vehicle. Mrs Murphy, who comes from Lancashire and is a graduate of Queen's University, said: "The soldiers were very polite, not at all rough, and seemed, rather scared themselves, as if they expected us to jump out of bed with machine-guns."

At least eight other PD members, most of whom have been prominent on public platforms in various parts of Northern Ireland, have been arrested. A number managed to escape after being warned by telephone early on Monday morning. One PD man in Armagh, Mr Niall

Valley, escaped one minute before the soldiers arrived and is now reported to be in Dublin. A family friend, Mr Michael Charnley, an English law student, was arrested instead. It was claimed that soldiers said they had orders to arrest every male aged 18 or over in the house. Mr Charnley was taken to Goff Barracks in Armagh and released an hour later after an interview. He spoke highly of the soldiers' courtesy.

Large numbers of Provisional leaders were able to escape the mass arrests, some because they had left home some time ago anticipating internment, others because they received tip-offs minutes before the soldiers arrived. Some went over the border and others are thought to be hiding in barricaded Roman

Catholic streets in Belfast. Some estimates suggest that as few as 15 Provisional leaders have been captured, although a spokesman for the CRA said the figure of Provisional sympathisers might be much higher.

Another member of PD who was arrested was Mr Michael Farrell, who became prominent when he helped to lead a nonviolent march from Belfast to Londonderry in 1969. His wife Orla, aged 25, said: "We were woken at 4.30 on Monday morning by the sound of someone ripping the front door off. We have had a number of threats and I believed that someone was coming in to murder us. The soldiers handcuffed my husband's hands behind his back and led him away. I have no idea at all where he is."

Mrs Judith McGoffin, whose husband John was arrested, said: "We have all been

## Police act to plug arms pipeline

By PETER HARVEY

Security services and police were last night preparing to counter attempts to smuggle arms and explosives into Ulster from other parts of Britain. The Special Branch has received reports that Republican sympathisers and members of the IRA in England are gathering weapons.

The Special Branch also strengthened its guard on the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, as fears grew that the situation in Northern Ireland might lead to attempts against Ministers' homes and lives.

Large quantities of explosives and weapons have often been sent with remarkable speed to terrorists in the Province. More guards have been put on army depots and explosives stores in England, Scotland, and Wales. Mines, building sites, and air and seaports are being watched. The security services believe men attempting to escape internment may attempt to enter England. The names of men who usually live in Ulster and of IRA officials in this

country have been circulated to all forces. Airlines operating flights to Dublin and Belfast from Manchester are helping the Special Branch. BEA which has three flights to Belfast daily, is giving police the names of passengers.

## World churches' peace offer

The World Council of Churches in Geneva yesterday sent a telegram to its Irish member Churches offering to help any inter-Church peace-making effort.

The council consists of about 240 Protestant, Anglican and orthodox Churches. In the telegram the council president, Dr Eugene Carson Blake of the United States, said: "The World Council of Churches stands ready to facilitate any ecumenical reconciling and peace-making effort you consider constructive and possible."

## At camp on the coast...

From PETER HILLDREW in Londonderry

Soldiers in watchtowers were yesterday guarding the Magilligan Army Barracks in Co. Londonderry, where 60 men from the City of Derry and surrounding areas are being detained. The public were being brusquely turned back and a road block was set up several hundred yards from the gates. The camp is a depressing collection of old Nissen huts and low wooden buildings surrounded by two barbed wire fences.

A tradesman returning from the camp said he had seen two groups of about 10 internees, still dressed in their ordinary working clothes, being marched under armed guard between two buildings. "They looked worried, and who wouldn't, but some of them did wave to me," he said.

The barracks are built out on the flat, empty peninsula of Magilligan Point, about 10 miles west of Coleraine at the mouth of Lough Foyle. The Irish Republic is only a mile away across the Strait.

The internees appear to be held in a group of four newer, single storey wooden buildings in one corner of the camp, surrounded by 10ft coils of wire with searchlights on posts overhead. The watchtowers are at each corner of the perimeter, with a wide view over the surrounding marshes.

They are on scaffolding and look new, but they were apparently built several months ago. This perhaps indicates that the camp was being prepared some time ago. The barbed wire entanglements have also been reinforced and sandbags have been set up.

## Republic wants complete rethink

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

A serious diplomatic split between the British and Irish Governments is now clearly signalled, over internment and the future government of Northern Ireland.

Dr Patrick Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, was leaving Dublin last night for meetings with British Ministers, urgently requested by Dublin. He is likely to demand a full reappraisal of British policy in the short and long term.

Dublin wants immediate action to calm the fears of Catholics in the North and, if possible, to stop more shootings. In the long term, it means serious consideration of open-ended talks, and a future Government of Northern Ireland with Brian Faulkner.

At its simplest, the view in Dublin (which is outwardly calm but inwardly furious) is that Mr Faulkner has irreparably damaged whatever claim he or any Government which could follow him might have to deal impartially with both communities.

South of the border, internment appears to spell the end of Faulkner, and of Stormont. It may be a matter of weeks or months, as he is considered removing him. The Irish Government seems prepared at present for a con-

frontation considerably tougher than the exchanges which have taken place up till now, sometimes in somewhat ambiguous diplomatic terms.

Whatever the British reply is, a new phase in the relations between Britain and the Irish Republic seems to have begun. If this initiative should lead to talks, either now or later, between London, Dublin, and Belfast, it is quite likely that Dublin would feel unable to accept the Northern Irish Prime Minister as representing Northern Ireland and would expect Opposition members of Stormont to

be invited to the conference table. Dublin has been considerably angered that Brian Faulkner has been allowed "to play the Orange card." He has contrived to get British military support for the round-up of leaders of the Catholic community, for the appeasement of the Protestant community. It has aligned the army with the Protestants, confirming the worst suspicions of the minority.

The other part of Mr Faulkner's internment package — banning Orange parades for six months — is not seen in the Republic as any kind of a bargain.

Internments, if necessary, ought to be a purely security issue. The Dublin argument would run. Banning parades is a political matter: they should be banned if and whenever they are provocative. Looking up Catholics of all descriptions without trial can in no way be balanced against banning Orange parades.

The British Government, it is strongly felt in Dublin, has been led blindly into this "bargain" with Brian Faulkner, which is as disastrous in its political implication as it has been, so far, in its consequences.

## Relief effort stepped up

By our own Reporter

Relief organisations last night announced emergency plans to help victims of riots and fire in Northern Ireland.

The Salvation Army's Ulster divisions will open drill halls and buildings to refugees, and the Save the Children Fund's Belfast and Londonderry branches are to stay on duty round the clock. Money, equipment, and workers will be sent out into the Province when they are called for, the fund said.

The Salvation Army said

mobile canteens had been out in Belfast almost every night for three years, but things had got immeasurably worse in the past 24 hours. We have 15 large halls which could accommodate many hundreds of homeless people, and these are being readied tonight. Every available man and woman is being sent out into the riot areas with orders to give all possible aid to the injured and the

homeless — and the frightened. Our Red Shield services are also being strengthened, and these will be providing mobile canteens and medical aid."

The Save the Children Fund has given its Northern Ireland branches "carte blanche" to spend money on the problem immediately, and to get workers out into the areas where people are fleeing from their home or caught up in the fighting. Emergency accommodation is also being prepared.

## Britain closes loophole

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is to close a legal loophole in the European Convention on Human Rights which would otherwise allow internment in Northern Ireland — or their families — to take action in the courts against the new regulations setting up internment camps.

Britain will notify the Council of Europe in Strasbourg that she is implementing the provisions of Article 15, which provides for suspension of fundamental freedom in a war situation or similar emergency. This has been done once before, two years ago, when Northern Ireland problems led London to take emergency measures with mass arrests of suspects.

The provisions of Article 5 of the convention forbid internment and the holding of suspects without the right of trial.

## Heath criticised for sailing

A Londonderry Opposition MP, Mr John Hume, last night criticised Mr Heath for sailing while there is anarchy on the streets of Belfast. "It was irresponsible," he said. "If the same thing was happening in Liverpool or Birmingham, I find it difficult to believe Mr Heath would behave in the same manner."



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هكذا من النجيل



A moment in history—Neville Chamberlain waving his "scrap of paper" at Heston aerodrome after his meeting with Hitler at Munich in September 1938. This photograph was taken by Tom Studdart, who retired this week after 46 years as a photographer with the Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd.

## Father gets boy on 'trial'

A boy aged three living with his mother and "another man" should go to his father today for an eight-week trial period in an attempt to determine who should have custody of him, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday. The mother's appeal against a decision of Mr Justice Payne in the Divorce Court 12 days ago was dismissed.

Lord Justice Salmon said that the parents were married in 1967 and in 1969 the mother left the father, taking the boy with her. She started living with another man. "In the ordinary way, all things being equal, the best place for a little boy of 3 is with his mother," the judge said.

But, Lord Justice Salmon said, the Divorce Court judge took the view in this case that things were not all equal. He had the advantage of seeing the parties. "The father has a good job, earning a substantial income. He impressed the judge as a man of high character and integrity. He has an excellent home where every care would be taken of this little boy of 3. The judge made no criticism of the mother. She was a good mother, devoted to the child.

The trouble was that the man she was living with was subject to suspended sentences for fraud and was an undischarged bankrupt. He had three children and was divorced from his wife. Under the circumstances the boy would have a very unstable background.

Lord Justice Salmon said he hoped the mother, having the interests of the child at heart, would have the good sense not to tell the boy that he was to live permanently with his father.

## Woman who took Pill died

The run-down city and the outer suburbs of London, where Mrs Janet Clemson, aged 40, died from a heart attack, were the scene of a tragedy. Mrs Clemson, who had been taking a contraceptive pill, died from a heart attack. The death was attributed to a misadventure. The report, based on the work of a health visitor, described the circumstances of the death. Mrs Clemson was found dead in her home. The death was a sudden one. The health visitor reported that Mrs Clemson had been feeling unwell for some time. She had been taking a contraceptive pill. The death was a tragedy for her family.

## Firemen beat London's 'worst fire since Blitz'

London's biggest fire since the Blitz was brought under control last night, more than 26 hours after it began. It was in a disused cold storage building in Bermondsey. The fire was among the most difficult faced in peacetime. More than 250 firemen and 62 appliances were called, millions of gallons of water and foam were used, and five firemen were injured.

As the fire roared through the eight-storey building, threatening to spread to adjoining warehouses and offices, firemen used pneumatic drills and sledgehammers to break through the walls and windows. Walls were in danger of collapsing because the wood beams were burned and steel girders buckled.

The fire was brought under control after tons of high expansion foam were pumped into the top three storeys. Fire officers said it was "precisely the sort of job we dread... everything was against us." The building was heavily timbered and had been used for many years for storing butter and meat and as a result the wood was saturated in fat. The building was insulated with a thick lining of cork and rubber. "This added immeasurably to our problems," the firemen said.

"And to cap things, all the windows and all doors but one were concreted shut. This meant we could not get water in — or let the smoke out — until we smashed our way through the two walls and the insulation with drills, hammers, picks, and shovels. And the walls and roof were red hot while we were working on them."

Firemen who were working to penetrate the walls were sprayed from hoses on ladders high above. "It was a matter of what would go first," one officer said. "The drills getting through, or our boots and gloves mangled."

Once holes were opened up, water and foam were pumped in. As signs of weakness were detected in the walls, firemen flooded surrounding streets to a depth of three feet to extinguish them. From that point on any fire like this is just hard slogging, an officer said. "We kept pouring in the water and the foam until the top storeys had cooled down enough for us to mount foam jets at the roof level. Then we pump the foam in, seal the openings, and wait for it to do the job. But all the time more water and foam are being pumped in at the lower levels and against the walls to keep the walls from falling."

Four of the injured firemen were able to go home after treatment at hospital. The fifth, Station Officer Desmond Platten, was detained with severe burns to the body and face. The fire is expected to smoulder for another 24 hours.

## Mortuary mix-up inquiry

Whittington Hospital, High Wycombe, has tightened up its procedure in its mortuary after a mix-up led to a mother being buried in the body of another. The body later shown to the mother was that of a girl called Suzanne Powell.

An inquest at St Pancras mortuary was told Mrs Powell gave Suzanne a meal of potatoes and steak and kidney pie and then bathed her. When she returned to the bathroom, she found a towel, she found Suzanne with her head bashed down and turning a purple colour.

Professor Francis Camps, pathologist, told the inquest that death was caused by a laryngeal spasm which prevented food from passing.

Verdict: Misadventure.

## 'Drastic action' on jobless urged

Leaders of the National and Local Government Officers' Association yesterday urged on the Government drastic action to curb rising unemployment.

The union's executive regards as "disastrous" the Government's policy of withholding support from industries vital to the economic wellbeing of the country, such as aircraft manufacture and shipbuilding, because they are unable to meet the narrow criteria of short-term profits.

NALGO thinks that the Roberts Committee, while being independent assessors over the long term, could hardly have reached different conclusions, bearing in mind the Government's action over the past months in suspending credits to UCL and putting in a provisional liquidator.

The Government is urged to recognise the importance of increasing the scope of social and welfare services, and investment in the nationalised industries. The £100 million public works programme for the regions would not create a sufficient number of new jobs, it is claimed.

The union says the rate of unemployment is placing an increasing strain on public resources. It points out that, in the year up to the end of June, £240 million was spent on unemployment benefits and redundancy pay.

The Leeds branch of NALGO has threatened High Court action against the union's national executive council if it supports Britain's entry into the Common Market at the TUC Conference next month.

The dispute has developed over a conflict between an anti-Common Market resolution passed at the union's annual conference in June and a decision taken at a meeting of the council on Saturday to back Britain's entry.

## New head of church in Wales

Dr Gwilym Owen Williams, Bishop of Bangor, who is an ardent advocate of Church unity, has been elected the seventh Archbishop of Wales since the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. He is 58.

It was the quickest election in the Church's history. It took the Church's electoral college, meeting at Llandrindod Wells, fewer than half an hour, only 30 minutes to choose Dr Williams.

The new Archbishop was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in 1957, and will continue as bishop of the diocese. He is a vice-president of the British Council of Churches. Dr Williams, who succeeds Dr Glyn Simon, is one of the architects of a bold scheme to get five different denominations in Wales to sign a covenant for unity—a declaration of intent—as a major step towards the re-united Church for the Principality.

The Churches—Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian—have been asked to make their pledges by 1974.

## Airport 'hard sell' sought

The East Midlands Airport at Leicestershire, Leicestershire, can have a profitable future but it needs to be more actively sold to potential users, says a report by Derbyshire and Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce.

The airport, which had a subsidy of £250,000 from the rates of its owner authorities Leicestershire and Nottingham counties and Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, in 1970-1, could be making a profit by 1975, the report says.

It recommends that the runway should be extended to 10,000 feet by 1973-4; that passenger and freight facilities should be extended and an industrial estate should be developed; and that local people should be compensated for noise and nuisance from the airport.

The airport's development was progressing in a similar manner to other regional airports and there should be a steady growth of business during the 1970s.

The airport director, Mr E. C. Dyer, said yesterday that the report's forecast of profit was a bit optimistic. It was made it would take longer to cover the cost. The airport committee was considering an extension of freight facilities, he said.

It would be extremely difficult for the airport ever to become profitable without an extension of the runway, he added.

## Unions will merge

The Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen, and Bargemen's Union has merged with the Transport and General Workers' Union. Fewer than half of the union's 3,300 members voted in the ballot: 1,110 were in favour and 88 against.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU, and Mr Bill Lindley, general secretary of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen, and Bargemen's Union, welcomed the merger as a big contribution to unity of the trade unions on the Thames and throughout the port industry. The TGWU's membership is now well over 1,600,000.

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### SITUATIONS

#### Principal Psychologist

##### Army Personnel Research Establishment

This appointment, in the Experimental Section at Farnborough (Hants), involves both the conducting and the supervision of research centred on human factor problems arising from the introduction of new military equipment.

The work covers the whole field of man-machine interface problems. The Principal Psychologist will act as a consultant on human factors, collaborating with R & D establishments, manufacturers and Service Departments involved in the special sectors of development and purchase of equipment.

Candidates (aged at least 30 — or under 30 if exceptionally well qualified) must be Fellows or Associates of the B.P.S. or have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours with psychology as a main subject, or an appropriate post-graduate degree or diploma. They must have considerable experience in experimental design, together with an understanding of analogue and digital equipment used in simulation. A familiarity with psychometric techniques and with cognitive and non-cognitive tests is desirable.

Starting salary could be above the minimum of the scale £3250 to £4400; non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects to £5620 and above.

Fuller details of this appointment may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 29222 extension 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24-hour "Ansafone" service) quoting G17771/C.

Closing date 7th September 1971.

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

### SITUATIONS

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is expanding and seeks the services of an experienced SALES PERSON car owner, who will initially be required to exploit American Express Card Sales potential in Northern England. This position will be salaried with expenses paid and will be suit a person with a successful background in the monetary or similar field. Detailed applications should be addressed to the District Manager, American Express, 26 Cross Street, Manchester.

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##### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

###### CHIEF TECHNICIAN

Post of the University Research Laboratories in the University Hospital of South Manchester, St. Withington Hospital.

These new laboratories are being equipped on a large scale with modern scientific and electronic equipment. The work will be of a highly technical nature and will require a high level of skill and experience. Applications, giving full details of qualifications, experience, and references, should be sent to the Director, University Hospital of South Manchester, St. Withington Hospital, Manchester M20 2LR.

#### WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

##### Personal Secretary

For private business and home use. Must be a lady of mature years, with a good knowledge of shorthand and typing. Salary from £1,800.

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To apply, please send full details of your age, qualifications and experience to: Miss M. B. Hutton, Verbatim Reporters, Civil Service Department, Room 222, Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tavistock Street, London SW1H 9JX.

### SITUATIONS

#### MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

##### SALES EXECUTIVE

A medium sized Structural and General Engineering Company in the North Birmingham Area has expanded turnover over the past two years and is now seeking a Sales Executive to be based in the Midlands. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of engineering products to a variety of industrial and commercial clients. He will also be responsible for the development of new business and the maintenance of existing accounts. He will be required to travel extensively throughout the Midlands and to some extent overseas. He will be expected to work on his own initiative and to report to the Managing Director. He will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the engineering industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the Midlands area and to be able to travel extensively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's products and to be able to sell them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's financial position and to be able to advise clients on the most profitable way of doing business. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's policies and to be able to enforce them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's competitors and to be able to compete with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's customers and to be able to serve them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's suppliers and to be able to negotiate with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's employees and to be able to manage them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's reputation and to be able to maintain it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's future and to be able to contribute to it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's values and to be able to live by them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's mission and to be able to achieve it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's vision and to be able to realize it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's goals and to be able to reach them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's objectives and to be able to attain them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's strategies and to be able to implement them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's tactics and to be able to execute them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the company's procedures and to be able to follow them. 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### PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

#### GENERAL

##### The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants

###### CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATION

The Institute is seeking a conference/course/seminar organiser. This is a responsible job in one of the Institute's expanding activities. The person appointed will be responsible for the planning and execution of conferences, courses, seminars, etc. The job is London based but it will involve some travel since personal attendance at conferences, etc. is required and some are held in other parts of the country.

The salary offered is on the scale £1,182 to £1,920 (under review).

It is intended to make the appointment as soon as possible, and applications (naming two referees) should be sent by 21st August to the Secretary (Ref. 12), IMTA, 1 Buckingham Place, London, SW1E 6HS.

#### CITY OF LEICESTER

##### Social Services Department

###### SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from qualified or unqualified persons for the post of Social Worker in the Social Services Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and supervision of children in need of care and protection. He will also be responsible for the care and supervision of adults in need of care and protection. He will be required to work on his own initiative and to report to the Social Services Director. He will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the social services industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the City of Leicester and to be able to travel extensively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's products and to be able to sell them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's financial position and to be able to advise clients on the most profitable way of doing business. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's policies and to be able to enforce them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's competitors and to be able to compete with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's customers and to be able to serve them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's suppliers and to be able to negotiate with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's employees and to be able to manage them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's reputation and to be able to maintain it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's future and to be able to contribute to it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's values and to be able to live by them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's mission and to be able to achieve it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's vision and to be able to realize it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's goals and to be able to reach them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's objectives and to be able to attain them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's strategies and to be able to implement them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's tactics and to be able to execute them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's procedures and to be able to follow them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's policies and to be able to enforce them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's rules and to be able to abide by them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's regulations and to be able to comply with them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's laws and to be able to observe them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's customs and to be able to follow them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's traditions and to be able to uphold them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's heritage and to be able to preserve it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's history and to be able to learn from it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's culture and to be able to contribute to it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's identity and to be able to represent it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's image and to be able to enhance it.

#### JOHN INNES INSTITUTE

##### DEPARTMENT OF VIRUS RESEARCH

###### ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER

Required for work on plant virology. Some knowledge of plant virology and experience in the use of electron microscopy. Salary £1,182 to £1,920. Applications should be sent to the Director, John Innes Institute, 10, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5QB.

#### CITY OF WAKEFIELD

##### DIRECTOR OF ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Art Gallery and Museum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and development of the gallery and museum. He will also be responsible for the care and supervision of the collections. He will be required to work on his own initiative and to report to the City Council. He will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the art and museum industry and to be able to communicate effectively with clients. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the City of Wakefield and to be able to travel extensively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's products and to be able to sell them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's financial position and to be able to advise clients on the most profitable way of doing business. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's policies and to be able to enforce them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's competitors and to be able to compete with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's customers and to be able to serve them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's suppliers and to be able to negotiate with them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's employees and to be able to manage them effectively. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's reputation and to be able to maintain it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's future and to be able to contribute to it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's values and to be able to live by them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's mission and to be able to achieve it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's vision and to be able to realize it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's goals and to be able to reach them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's objectives and to be able to attain them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's strategies and to be able to implement them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's tactics and to be able to execute them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's procedures and to be able to follow them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's policies and to be able to enforce them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's rules and to be able to abide by them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's regulations and to be able to comply with them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's laws and to be able to observe them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's customs and to be able to follow them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's traditions and to be able to uphold them. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's heritage and to be able to preserve it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's history and to be able to learn from it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's culture and to be able to contribute to it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's identity and to be able to represent it. He will be expected to have a good knowledge of the department's image and to be able to enhance it.

#### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

##### The Royal Free Hospital

###### MEDICAL LIBRARIAN

It is desirable that applicants should have particular interest in medical library work and previous experience in the use of books and journals. Salary £1,182 to £1,920. Applications should be sent to the Director, Royal Free Hospital, 41, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5QB.

### OVERSEAS

#### Education Appointments Overseas

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###### TEACHERS IN CHEMISTRY MATHEMATICS/SCIENCE ENGLISH (2) and SOCIAL STUDIES

To teach their respective subject throughout the school to which they are appointed and to assist with other school activities, including sports. The Director of Education may from time to time call on any of the teachers to assist with in-service training courses, etc. Applicants, men or single women, must possess a degree appropriate to their teaching subject. Three years' teaching experience and a teaching qualification are desirable.

Terms: Salary in scale £1,948 to £1,997 per annum; free family passages; children's education allowances; subsidised accommodation; generous terminal leave; free medical and dental attention; terminal gratuity 12½% of total emoluments, contract to the Government of Western Samoa for one tour of two years initially. Applicants should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

For full details together with an application form and pamphlet about Western Samoa, please apply giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION,  
Room 444, Eland House,  
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

#### OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 14



## TOM HUTCHINSON Flickers of darkness from the past



BACK FROM THE past they flicker upon the present telly, solemn as hangovers: the horror films, resurrected from the vaults into which they were shelved in the 1930s. Bela Lugosi, silent as the stake to which he eventually impaled him, stalks again those stupid, frightened girls in "Dracula". Boris Karloff, always one of filmdom's walking wounded, lumbers his bandaged that through "The Mummy". I eagerly await a scene with the stooped George Zucco, another shade to be brought out into the light of today: Mr Zucco was the man who gave real meaning to the description King Cobra, when Jack Palance was just a snarl in his mother's eye.

For they were the Underground deities we admired most in my childhood, sickened as we were at parent-permitted children's matinees by Gene Autrey and Roy Rogers, whose everlasting cues for song were the cue for a rain of derisory orange peel those kids, eager for more positive action, in the cinema balcony.

But to see Yesterday's Fiends now, of course, not to see them fresh: they wither in the contemporary cockcrow. Their message can only be in the memory. They spoke to us then of a grim world we had always known that grew up. The Mummy was from us. To view them you could only get in with an adult, for this was before "X" marked the spot where the family audience died and "H" for Horror was the certificated proof that there

was something crawling nastily away under the stone of our exclusion. Parents wouldn't take us, so we would hang around outside the cinema—apparently oblivious. I realise now, of any sexual dangers—and ask any approachable adult to "take us in please, mister".

Our heroes rarely disappointed us: the preceding promotion and something of the skill of the film-making saw to that, even though occasionally there was a non-analyzable feeling of something wrong, as in the famous "Frankenstein" scene when the Monster, trying to communicate with that small girl, destroys her. Why couldn't they have been friends? I thought, identifying with the relationship, believing that she should have been able to acquire this massive puppy, bolt and all. (It was only in later life, meeting Karloff at a softly-spoken, cricket-adoring Englishman, I learned that he had fought in vain for a happier ending to the sequence. Karloff had felt that the girl's killing was aesthetically incorrect.)

Usually, though, the feeling was of complete satisfaction from what was seen. A tingling verification of the suspicion that all was not for the best in this best of all possible worlds, in spite of all that adults said. How inadequate by comparison were those raven-through newscasts which showed a ranting Hitler paraded against a compromised commentary! We knew real evil by the way Bela's eyes lit up like glow-worms, the tailor's

dummy way he wore his evening suit for his one-way transfusions, like a gigolo at some matinee tea-dance. Boris lifted his hands to heaven for the life of lightning and we knew more about the falling Lucifer than any church could tell us.

It was too much to expect the films to work now, and they don't, confined as they are within the television set. Film archaeologists may index the name of those horror-specialising Hollywood directors—Tod Browning, James Whale, Karl Freund—with the kind of reverence to which enthusiasts are entitled. For me there are only occasional glimpses of brilliance, transmitted into the terms of those days from the early German cinema: the vast, smoky sets in which people scuttled like beetles; the jolting discretion with which Browning cut away just as the vampire's fangs are about to sink into the maiden's neck: a moment as sexually suggestive in retrospect as any chocolate-fake commercial.

But innocent and ludicrous as they seem today—and who can deny that the top-hatted Bela, striding towards a blood-letting, was not?—they still carry a burden of proof for any director who wants to lure us into a contemporary Otranto, to assure us that Transylvania lives! Their message was: never apologise, and certainly never explain. It is the thing to which you cannot put a name that is the true horror. Show us too little, never too much. Bring in psycho-analysis, for instance,

to explain the derangement of the senses and you have lost the supernatural to a more reasonable world of cause and effect.

Hitchcock understood this by presenting us with the Gothic fact of "The Birds" without recourse to material explanations for their malice. Roger Corman knew this in his marvelous clutch of horror comics, culminating in "The Fall of the House of Usher." It is something that the Hammer blows upon our nerves never even begin to understand. To see one of those films from the 1930s was, perhaps, in their best moments, to visit a graveyard; the Hammer movies only reveal a butcher's shop. Even the slicker, more persuasive, Roger Vadim in such films as "Vice and Virtue" has seen vampirism as a sexual contest, explainable in copulatory terms, thus slackening his stranglehold upon the suspension of our disbelief.

To see such myths through sexually-sophisticated eyes is to be blinded to the real nature of horror, one reason for the risible collapse of the current "The Mephisto Waltz", directed by the former surrealist director, Paul Wendkos. Looking at them now, I can see that, indeed, there was in those early films a kind of sexual mist that drenched the participants: the Vampire and the Monster were both master and slave in one; executioner and victim. But nothing was ever said about that, no reasons were given. With perhaps unconscious knowledge it was realised that when coffins

become coaches rationalisation moves in and there is no more entrancement. That our imaginations have not become completely brutalised to the supernatural, in a post-Buchenwald, continuing Mai-Lai world, is proved by Gorman's success and his own visual content for reasons that would bring his situations into an explainable context. Similarly, I sat recently with a large audience to watch Carl Dreyer's silent film "Vampyr", one of the greatest horror films, where the fact of the fantasy dissolves into a kind of irrational fable, a photographed dream with all the dislocated timing of a dream. And nobody laughed.

So I do not believe that we have lost that sense of wonder, the need to want something to be slithering out there in the un-numbered dark beyond the range of our five senses. There is still that urge to escape from the real horror of actual existence: the suggestion of our being merely an accident. The kind of horror in the way that James Whale did when, a cripple, he had fallen into his swimming pool and drowned because he could make nobody hear and could not raise himself to the surface. Or the way that Bela Lugosi descended from his evil eminence to co-star with the Bowers Boys because he was on drugs and needed the money.

These are real darknesses for you. To occasionally switch his that other supernatural night is to armour ourselves, as though with wolfbane, against that accidental horror; to imply a counter-vision of light.

## review

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

### Bargain Hunter

"BARGAIN HUNTERS," last night's offering in ITV's "Armchair Theatre" series, was (note the tense already) one of those jolly little plays that might be made to run a year in the West End but disappears into the box's dark void leaving scant trace on the memory.

Bill MacLlraith's "Bargain Hunters" was a brightly dark comedy, a moral tale with traditional response-raisers like the worm who turns, and Mr and Mrs Greedy who are conned in their turn (and him a dentist), and the middle-aged sofie galvanised into action for the lust of a good widow. They sponged off his junk-shop, gloated once too often over the old master they bought for a song, and finished up having to buy back their own furniture after conniving at his theft.

You could see a touch of Ben Jonson, in a gentle way, a style reflected in the stereotype playing of Dudley Foster, that whom one can better adopt a smiling mask, and of Dawn Addams similarly stylised as his tree and glossy wife. However deftly done, though, this approach would not have held us for an hour by itself, and it was Robert Lang, selling the opportunity for ever-increasing Welsh pence, who gave the second half of the play its spark. A bit thin, then, overall, but polished.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

### Gondoliers

THE DOYLE CARTE production of "Gondoliers" seemed to have been pushed out of shape on the wide shallow RFF stage, with back projections instead of solid sets, erratic lighting effects, hectic chorus entrances through too narrow gaps, and the gondoliers tamely walking off at the end of Act 1 instead of embarking on their rebec. But it does successfully get away from many overworked traditions of performance. In fact, it is rather a mixture, some of the older members of the cast carrying on much as before in their way of delivering lines and producing their voices, while others have re-thought their parts. Many of the once hilarious, now embarrassing jokes, are played down; no one waits for laughs, bits of business are taken at many times the traditional speed. John Reed as the Duke of Plaza-Toro and John Webley as Giuseppe in particular get away from stereotyped interpretations of their parts; no producer is credited, but I imagine that most of Anthony Besch's productions of some years back survive: I seem to recognise his touch in the banquet of steaming hot spaghetti eaten on stage by the Duke and his entourage.

The chorus was below par on Monday—very few of their words got over; perhaps today looks more before voices, or perhaps the stage groupings dispersed sounds too much. There was some good solo singing. Linda Anne

Hutchinson made a great success of Gianetta's first act and song. John Webley sang excellently as Giuseppe and spoke some of his lines with genuine feeling. Ralph Mason sang "Take a Pair of Sparky Eyes" very lightly and musically and without seeming to want to show off his fine voice as most tenors do at this point.

John Reed's leading of the Gavotte was the funniest thing of the evening, the only piece before the finale given an encore by an audience rather slow to react—quite a relief at Gilbert and Sullivan, where the faithful often begin to laugh before the lines are spoken. Kenneth Sandford was a conventional Grand Inquisitor, and pulled about the rhythms uncomfortably—and where today are the big booming contraltos to sing Gilbert's elderly dames?

A good orchestra with a generous number of strings played very precisely for Royston Nash, who after an expansive overture kept stage and orchestra very well together and chose his speed with great certainty. It was good to hear a performance in which musical points were never overstressed; and the quartet "in a contemplative fashion" was beautifully done with each part in exactly the right relationship to the other.

### 100 CLUB

Ronald Atkins

### John Warren

NO ONE COULD call John Warren over-exposed. Going by past experience, Monday's performance at the 100 Club was the second part of what has become a twice-yearly treat. You could not expect a big band of so many luminaries to get together night after night, but I'm sure the large audience would agree that some sustained booking somewhere would please a great many people and would help to promote the career of another of the outstanding but little-known talents of which the London jazz scene is so prolific.

It's hard to describe in a phrase, but perhaps one can summarise Warren's composing ability by calling it functional in the best possible sense. His tunes are mostly bright and appealing, he writes opulent and often unusually intricate backgrounds for the soloists and it all comes out sounding as modern as one could wish. Men like John Surman, Alan Skidmore and Mike Osborne can extend themselves with something of the freedom that they would expect from their own groups. At the same time, you get the solid rhythm and the full-blooded ensembles that the jazz orchestra stands for. If there is a future for the traditional big band, then this is it.

The band roared through the complex scores with an accuracy that proved their commitment to Warren's music and belied its infrequent performance. One slips into a routine of praising Kenny Wheeler—fantastic as ever—and the rhythm team of Harry Miller and Alan Jackson, but if you add Malcolm Griffith and Stan Sulzmann and apologise to those not mentioned it adds up to a pretty good evening. Warren puts the next instalment at around March 1972, but maybe it won't be so long a wait this time.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

● A reference in Tuesday's review of John Walker's painting at Nigel Green Woods' described the canvas in error, as being approximately 20 inches long by 8 inches high. The measurements should have been 20ft. by 8ft.



HE WILL be 90 in October. The caricature that Ronald Searle did of him from photographs for the recent "New Yorker" profile gave him an Eiffel Tower neck and made him look a cheerful 100. In fact he looks a cheerful 70, if that. The doctor is making him take pills to get his weight down, and he has recently shed a stone. (He shed an extra New Year's resolution in 1941-2.) He is down to 12 stone 10lb now, only a few pounds over his boxing weight at school. And he's down to the last hole in his leather belt, and his bags still feel insecure. His wife will find someone in Speen to punch a new hole or two.

Wodehouse's favourite caricature of himself is the one Low did in the thirties, and a copy hangs near one of the numerous book-bulging alcoves in the house on Long Island. Low got him grinning, grey-bagged, creaseless, bald-headed, fiftyish, stoutish: as it might be the jolly games-master, a Free Forester who had played for centuries several seasons in the Hastings weeks, who had read for the Church, but had been floored by theology: that sort of chap.

Basket Neck Lane, Remsenburg, Long Island, New York. You might be in one of the boskier dells of Sunningdale or St George's Hill. The Speon station taxi-driver had to ask her way twice. The house isn't named, but it has WODEHOUSE in big white letters on the black rubber mat outside the front door. The house is white, with scarlet shutters, standing in its own 12 acres of grounds. They bought land in every direction to ensure privacy, but forgot that corner by the road there. "And now, dash it, there's building that house. A rich stockbroker very nice people. But we ought to have made sure of that last corner."

It is reminiscent, strongly, of Low Wood, the house they had at Le Touquet from 1935 to the day in 1941 when the Germans said "Aus, bitte!" But Low Wood was on a golf course (see that report on Valerie Twissleton by private investigator Claude "Mustard" Pott at the beginning of "Uncle Fred in the Springtime"). And, for variety, you should have seen the villa in the hills behind Cannes they rented in the summers mid-way between the wars: own big marble swimming pool, rows of statues and own vineyard. Very Capuan. Wodehouse could hardly hear his typewriter for the plashing of fountains.

Mrs Wodehouse bought the Basket Neck Lane house on impulse one morning when they were staying with the Guy Boltons a mile away. She has pulled it apart and together and is still considering fresh improvements. It is cool and chintzy inside, with a small bedroom in the tower, a very comfortable room for Wodehouse, a electric typewriter in the workroom—which is reminiscent, slightly, of that captain's cabin where Kipling wrote on blue foolscap at Bateman's, back to windows, eyes front, nose to grindstone: no slacker he, either—with many armchairs and sofas where when not typing, he can flop with notebooks and pencils and pipes. Very comfortable too for Mrs P. G., whose second care is the animals, four dogs, five cats, all except the aristocratic old dachshund, or strays who have lived in, decided the browsing and sluicing was regular and good, and stayed for the duration.

Very comfortable too for Mrs Armine Wodehouse, widow of P.G.'s brother (cricketer, pianist, double first at Oxford and Newdigate Poetry prize-winner, theosophist and teacher in India). She has a drop and pillar of the well-known, official remembrance, detail-tender, chore-minder, punctuality—at meals—or you'll upset—the staff instigator. Her private Peke tends to attack the pacific dachs and disrupt the quiet which she otherwise does so much to organise for all. A Polish maid, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with "the best car in the district." A college boy who comes twice a week to cut the grass, tend the garden, and sweep the leaves in season.

Bird-tables hang from the orchard trees, and blue jays, grey squirrels, orioles, red-wing blackbirds with vivid orange shoulders, and many others scramble for the everlasting food which Mrs Armine W. goes round topping up from buckets. A pair of bobolinks, quail ("I say, is that what they are? You do know a lot about birds!") walk in among the scatterings from the hanging table, squirrels disperse black-birds, jays dive-bomb squirrels, and all the time expensive groceries are flapped off on to the grass.

It was a hot day. Mentally I always put the endless hammock weather of Blandings summers in the low seventies. Today on Long Island we were at least in the middle eighties before lunch, and on the patio I kept shifting the deeply upholstered armchair to keep myself in the shade. Wodehouse begged me to take my tie and coat off, and to keep them off.

"I say, what d'you make of 'Punch' these days?" Basil Boothroyd's book on Prince Philip... will that mean a knighthood for him? Guy Bolton's in London at the moment, and we may



Jeeves will get a Christian name in P. G. Wodehouse's new tale of his gentleman's gentleman, to be published this autumn. Richard Usborne went to see the veteran humorist at his home on Long Island as Wodehouse approaches his 91st year

get news from him of the Jeeves musical that's been hanging fire so long. Musicals cost the earth to put on these days. They were hoping to get Derek Nimmo for Bertie in London, but Charlie Girl proved a long distance runner. What did you think of the Bertie Jeeves BBC television series? I thought them awfully good. Someone wrote an article about me in a London paper saying I didn't like them. He got it all wrong. I did. No, they haven't sold in America yet.

"I think that in the 15 years we've been here, I've only slept three nights away." Mrs P. G. joined us. "Plumie said, some years ago, that he was going to England with the Boltons. I went to Sachs in New York and bought him seven pieces of luggage, a whole set, and then he said he wasn't going. The luggage is all in the attic, never used."

"Those chaps who came the other day and made me read a story into their cameras! That producer fellow. What a blighter! I hung up on him when he first telephoned. I hung up on him. I knew I didn't want to have anything to do with it."

"Well, then, the man phoned again within half a minute, and I had to answer it. He said 'I was talking to your husband half a minute ago and got cut off. Can I speak to him again?' I said 'No, he's gone out for a walk,' and he said 'Can I do anything?'—and he said he wanted to come with his crew and get Plumie to read about 2,000 words of script into the cameras. So I innocently arranged a day, and Plumie wrote the 2,000 words. The crew came. The producer lay back in an armchair, with his feet on another chair, and he called me, what was it? 'Blighter!' I rather liked that, being 86 next birthday."

"He told Plumie to start reading. 'I'm sure a hammer started in that house where they're building for the stockbroker there. The producer shouted 'Cut!' and Plumie had to stop reading. The producer dug into his pocket and gave him a handful of money. 'Tell those guys to stop hammering for forty minutes!' He said, and the dollars did it. Start

again, Plumie reading. Then one of our dogs started barking. 'Cut!' yelled the producer. 'Say, doll, can you keep the dogs out? So I took them off to the back quarters and shut them up. Plumie started reading again. 'Cut!' This time it was me. I'd walked behind Plumie's chair and the producer didn't want me in the picture. Once again, and this time I had to cough! Poor Plumie! He was getting so tired and angry he could hardly see. 'Just one more, and this time I'll be perfect!' said the producer, and this time Plumie did get through to the end. I hurried him away from the producer and the crew and put him to bed."

"What a blighter that fellow was!" Russell Flint prints, a Canaletto copy, some ancestors in oils, four lovely Epstein flower paintings, originals ("the only valuable pictures we've got"). A colour photograph of an English wedding group, their granddaughter, a Canaletto painting, a copy, in Kent. In the front row the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, and Mrs P. G. No Plumie? "No, he stayed home... felt he couldn't leave the dogs." He has never been back to England, in fact, since in the summer of 1938 he came from Le Touquet to watch a Dulwich cricket match. He had been over just before to receive, a DCL at Oxford.

"I say, what's happened to English cricket? I understand there aren't any amateurs any more. They pay people like Cowdrey. I wonder how that's arranged and how much they get. In my day the Fosters... I never understood how all of those brothers played first-class cricket all summer, every summer. Except Basil, of course. He was the actor. And the Gilligans and Crawleys and Ashtons. If I came back to England in the summer I wonder if I'd find cricket interesting. I love watching baseball here on the television."

Had he seen his grandson play cricket? No, silly question. In fact he hadn't ever met him yet; Mike Griffith, son of Billy Griffith of Lord's and named from Wodehouse's fictional Mike Griffith, captain of Sussex cricket, international hockey cap and near-topmost rackets-player.

"I say, what d'you make of the Queen asking for more money? I thought she was so rich, and with all those huge houses... Have you read Alice Waugh's new book? What did you make of it? And his brother Evelyn's life at Oxford... in his autobiography... they do seem to have remembered their time there, that lot... I remember coming away from a cricket match at Lord's one evening and seeing Somerset Maugham walking towards me. I thought 'O Lord, we shall stop and say 'Hallo', and have nothing more whatever to say to each other. And I bet he's thinking just the same.' We both of us went down side-streets simultaneously. Mine, now there's a man whose books I can read. I love them." (Mine, who wrote the bestliest letter of all in the papers about Wodehouse and those broadcasts he made from Berlin in 1942!) "Dorothy Yates... extraordinary. Berry is a good, funny character, but I got the impression that his humour was completely without a sense of humour. Fancy bringing himself in that way into 'As Berry and I were Saying'!"

"Yes, I worked on 'Vanity Fair' magazine in New York just after we were married. I sold them lots of things. You're right, Dorothy Parker followed me as dramatic critic on 'Vanity Fair'. No, I never actually met her. I don't think I'd have liked her, would you? Those prepared bones mots. And she was a snarker, too, an excuse not to work. Alexander Woolcott, yes, I remember him well, as a slim and very polite young man. Kaufman I knew well. He was very amusing to talk to. Robert Benchley, yes, a charming fellow. But I always felt that he was slightly ashamed of being in the funny-writing business. I wonder why people feel that writing dull books about, say, Shakespeare's humour is respectable, but writing funny books themselves is infra dig. And those three-hour lunches at the Algonquin... when did those slackers ever get any work done?"

"There's a new Jeeves book coming out this autumn (at last we shall learn Jeeves's Christian name) and now I'm working on a sequel to the Monty Bodkin book. Trouble is, I'm very slow these days, about 500 words a day. And I find I'm writing very short. A scenario section that fleshed out easily into a 5,000-word chapter of a novel before I knew it. I get all the events down in 2,000 words and then I'm stuck. I have to go back and fill it out. In the old 'Globe' days in London, my first steady writing job, I had to get the whole 'By the way' column done between 10.15 and noon, six days a week. It was a discipline, you had to get it done. I was slightly ashamed of being in the funny-writing business. I wonder why people feel that writing dull books about, say, Shakespeare's humour is respectable, but writing funny books themselves is infra dig. And those three-hour lunches at the Algonquin... when did those slackers ever get any work done?"

"Jokes? What is a sense of humour? How does a joke get made in print? You ask me how... to express Jeeves's shock at seeing Boko Fiddleworth's awful clothes, wasn't it? ... You ask how Jeeves's shock at passing a table happened: had I read that mix use of words somewhere, forgotten it and reproduced it? No, I don't think so. I'm always re-reading and re-writing what I've written. You put it down with it, change it, change it again, and it gets better."

"I much prefer writing books and short stories to writing dialogues and plays. There's no author's narrative in plays. I love writing song lyrics. I've had more than three hundred copyrights. I think Everybody asks me about 'My Bill', which Helen Mor-drove me about. I can't remember now whether Jerry Kern wrote the music to my words for that, or I wrote the words for his music. Generally with Jerry it was me writing words to his music... Noel Coward is a great lyric writer. It seems a bit unfair for a man to write the words and the music. His rhymes are so good."

I wanted to tell him about the enchanting verse, new to me, for the 'Mad About the Boy' song... that the Houseman perhaps wrote. The Shropshire Lad about the boy. But Wodehouse seemed not to know that song, and it is easy to curb oneself from telling long jokes to the man who has put hundreds of the best into lasting print.

The Wodehouses have adopted, and been lavish angels to, a dog's and cat's shelter and home in Speen. Mrs P. G. drove me to see it on my way back to the station: acres of kennels and cages for puppies and dogs, kittens and cats brought in by sad owners hoping to get them adopted, or sold as strays. Mrs P. G. is the Lady Bountiful, bringing bones and bits and treats for them, more than a hundred all told, and great is the barking and miaowing when she passes down the alleys. In Speen and Remsenburg the name Wodehouse isn't widely recognised as belonging to one of the great humorists and busiest writers in our language. But it is known as being on the notice board: "THE P. G. WODEHOUSE SHELTER FOR CATS AND DOGS."

John Warren



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

In the beginning charity was love. Then it became synonymous with soup kitchens, sermons, and secondhand clothes, and now it seems to mean the big business of cash chasing'... LINDA CHRISTMAS looks at the professional fund raisers

IN THE BEGINNING charity was love. Then it became synonymous with soup kitchens, sermons, and secondhand clothes, and now it seems to mean the big business of cash chasing'... Linda Christmas looks at the professional fund raisers

It is firms in the area which may benefit from the graduates. Such fund-raisers rarely get involved in campaigns where wide-based appeals to the general public are involved. This kind of operation is much more difficult in many ways and calls for a high degree of PR and promotional work to create public awareness of the charity before the money can be raised. One such promotional organiser is Tony MP Jeffrey Archer. Three years ago he set up Arrow Enterprises and since then has gained more newspaper mileage from his "happenings" than all the other firms put together. His Hope/Sinatra "Night of Nights" last year is said to have raised nearly £200,000 for the United World College, but how much for Mr Archer is anyone's guess. "One newspaper said I made £4,000. I told the next that this was wrong, so they put £3,000. Well, that's wrong, so now I suppose you will put £16,000." (Even if this figure is anywhere near right, it is still only 8 per cent of the total.)

For the record, Mr Archer is so fed up with all the sniping about his undisclosed fees from charity concerts that he intends to waive them in future. "I shall make my money out of organising the commercial enterprises of stars and then throw in a charity concert for free once in a while—like the one I am doing for Marlene Dietrich in September to raise money for the National Association for Mental Health."

Two or three charities a week knock on Jeffrey Archer's door for help. "Most of them you have never heard of and it rarely comes to anything. I always speak to them but I'm just not interested in organising a third-rate show for a third-rate charity... where's the money in that? If I took on all the work which came my way I'd want a staff of 500 and would need to work 23 hours a day, and that's not what life is for." In fact he has a staff of 11, "but a huge number of people to call upon."

When choosing a cause to help, Mr Archer asks himself whether the combination of the charity and his organisation will be able to produce the type of happening which will excite the public into giving up to £50 for a seat and which will enhance the reputation of all concerned. "I try to be exclusive, so that stars, real stars, will say I'm not going to appear in London unless Archer is doing the organisation. Royalty, you know, love to come to my concerts because they are so well organised and everything goes off just like that..." snap fingers, snap fingers.

It must be said that Jeffrey Archer is in a class of his own. Whereas everyone else in the fund-raising field plays down his own personality, this bright young man with a gift for organisation and making money—"so much money that I'm constantly being urged to do more work abroad"—sounds unbelievably bumptious.

The fund raisers, an American import, have only been on the scene since the mid-fifties, and in that time have been greeted with mixed feelings, and treated with suspicion and distrust. It takes just one failure, the rumour of one large rake-off, and a few banner headlines to start the public muttering about another being feathered. Yet a year ago a report on charitable fund-raising carried out by the National Council of Social Service exonerated the majority of professionals from charges of excessive profit making. In a survey of five years there had only been 19 complaints against fund-raisers—15 of these concerned high costs—and the NCSS was unable to unearth a scandal.

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The Council concluded that there was a need for greater understanding and appreciation by charities and their supporters of both fund-raisers and public relations consultants, and is now in the throes of producing a massive "source" book which will cover all aspects of charity management as well as provide a guide for both the public and charities on how to choose and when to use fund-raisers. This document should go some way, at least in changing the public's irrational attitude of demanding a high standard of efficiency while criticising as extravagant the employment of means to this end.

Who are they, these men with the Midas touch for hire? On the whole they are a quiet breed, shunning publicity for themselves; some are genuinely concerned for the causes they serve. They are usually engaged to raise money for a specific project rather than to maintain a charity's income and they operate in two distinct, but related, fields. Most are involved with raising funds for schools, universities, other educational bodies, churches and cathedrals where there is a clearly defined constituency from which money can be raised. For schools it is parents and old boys, and for univer-

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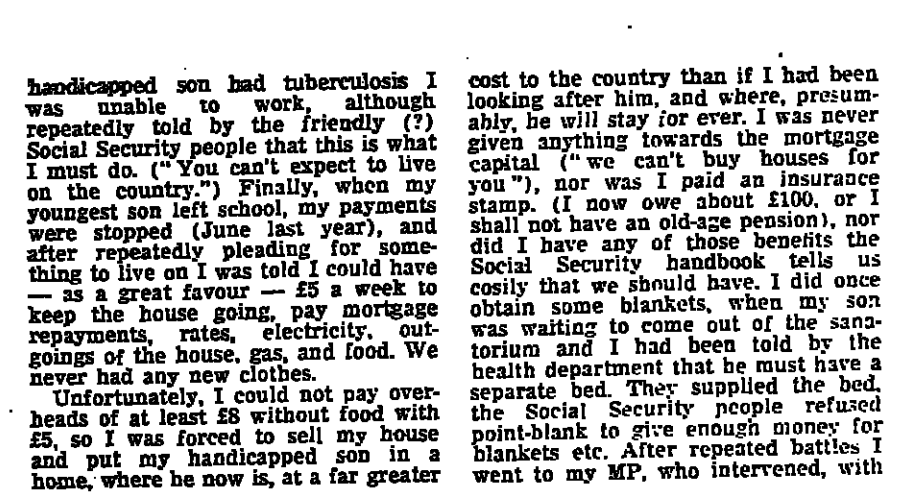
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Top: Jeffrey Archer. Below: Dr Michael Hooker (centre) with members of his staff at a conference

## LETTER

**'Prison? It would be heaven'**

HOW VERY INTERESTING to read that one of your readers is to write a book about his experiences in prison. I too have just written a book, about my 10 years' experience of life as a mother on her own, bringing up three children, one of whom is handicapped, during which time we were so poor I'd have welcomed a prison sentence; at least we'd have had food.

Your reader mentions the prison as being unfit for human habitation. We lived in a house (and paid for it) so damp that all of my children had tuberculosis, the handicapped boy being left with less than one lung. By a supreme effort I managed to pay a deposit on a better house where we lived till January this year. Since my

handicapped son had tuberculosis I was unable to work, although repeatedly told by the friendly (?) Social Security people that this was what I must do. ("You can't expect to live on the country.") Finally, when my youngest son left school, my payments after repeatedly pleading for something to live on I was told I could have—as a great favour—£5 a week to keep the house going, pay mortgage repayments, rates, electricity, outgoings of the house, gas, and food. We never had any new clothes.

Unfortunately, I could not pay over-headers of at least £8 without food with £5, so I was forced to sell my house and put my handicapped son in a home, where he now is, at a far greater cost to the country than if I had been looking after him, and where, presumably, he will stay for ever. I was never given anything towards the mortgage, nor was I paid an insurance stamp. (I now owe about £100, or I shall not have an old-age pension), nor did I have any of those benefits the Social Security handbook tells us we should have. I did once obtain some blankets, when my son was waiting to come out of the sanatorium and I had been told by the health department that he must have a separate bed. They supplied the bed, the Social Security people refused point-blank to give enough money for blankets etc. After repeated battles I went to my MP, who intervened, with

the result that I obtained the blankets necessary for a boy just coming out of a sanatorium in the dead of winter. Now I read that many Social Security clerks will be making claims for themselves because their own incomes are below the prescribed amount of £20 for families with two children. Can someone explain to me how it is that civil servants need £20, but a fatherless family was supposed to live on £5?

## Schiaparelli's dim view of today by Eugenia Sheppard



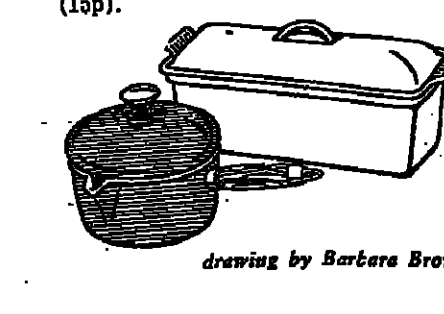
SCHIAPARELLI, one of the great names in the thirties and forties, lives quietly in Paris in a walled house and garden on the Rue de Berri. Though she takes no active part in what she calls the rat race of fashion, she's a critical audience for what's going on. "I don't see the collections, but I have a feeling there's a terrible sameness," she said the other day in her living-room that is piled high with books, papers, paintings, and all kinds of collector's items, none of them related to fashion.

"Women are afraid of fashion," said Schiaparelli, who was wearing a little black crepe dress and, for once, no turban. "You hardly ever see one that looks smart these days. There are no leaders. Sometimes I go to a party and see someone who looks quite well. But it's always a mystery woman. When I ask who she is, nobody has ever heard of her."

The young make a point of looking dirty and messy, she believes. She has two granddaughters, actress Marisa Berenson and her sister, Bernitha, a photographer, but she doesn't really like the way they look. "Sometimes Marisa is all right, but she puts on too much and hangs on too many chains." Neither of them has inherited her designing talent.

The young are just going through a phase, and they will soon come out of it, Schiaparelli predicts. "The only danger is that they will go too far the other way and get too romantic. Those long costume things are already ridiculous for getting in and out of cars."

Name: Schiaparelli



drawing by Barbara Brown



## Gunmen and Governments

It remains to be seen whether Belfast, Londonderry, and other towns are about to suffer another wave of rioting, burning, and violence. That the internment move would bring a harsh reaction was to be expected. It did so, with worse casualties on Monday night than at any time in two years of trouble. Whether in the end it will achieve a calmer atmosphere—by removing the ringleaders—cannot be known for at least two or three weeks. The real ringleaders and gunmen may or may not have been identified and caught. In Dublin it is being said that only a few of the key figures were taken, that others are still in action, and that reinforcements are available from the South. That would have been said anyway, whether true or not. The alternative version coming from Whitehall and Stormont is that the operation has been an outstanding success and that three quarters of the wanted men have already been found. The truth will become evident in time.

Dr Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, will be in London today to talk to Mr Maudling. His visit could be useful but the talking ought to be two-way. Of course, if the discussion were to start from the kind of statement that the Dublin Government issued on Monday and yesterday—condemning the internments as "futile"—and saying that the Nationalist minority in the North were being "again victimised"—then not much progress could be made. No doubt that kind of statement is necessary in Dublin but it means little. The Northern minority are being victimised only if it is assumed that the internees—gunmen and all—were their chosen leaders. This is an assumption which the Dublin Government would hardly want anyone to make. It is also an assumption which Mr Faulkner took care to avoid. Speaking directly to "my Catholic fellow countrymen," he said on Monday: "I do not for one moment confuse your community with the IRA or imagine that these acts of terror have been committed in your name or with your approval." He went on to emphasise his respect for the way Catholic religious leaders and many Catholic representatives had outspokenly condemned violence as immoral.

Phoney words, Mr Lynch and Dr Hillery may retort. They make a mistake if they do so. Even putting Mr Faulkner's motives unjustly low, he

must know that Northern Ireland cannot survive without recovering peace and calm. Its industry, its trade, and its whole economic future are being wrecked. Therefore he knows that the Catholic community must somehow be satisfied. His motives are probably a lot less mercenary than that, but that in itself is reason enough for an accommodation with the Catholics.

It has no reason, however, to tolerate violence and subversion. If there is blood on either community's hands, it has lately been more on Catholic than on Protestant hands. For that matter, it has been as much on the Dublin Government's hands as on the Stormont Government's. The IRA and the Provisionals use the South as a sanctuary. It is they who have organised and provoked the shooting, stoning, and bombing. To condemn a whole community because of the acts of a few violent members is wrong, and to debate whether Catholics or Protestants are most to blame is aridly unprofitable. It would be as well, however, if the Southern Government recognised that it has responsibilities, too. It can properly be asked—and Mr Maudling ought to ask it—what it is doing to stop gunmen using the South as a sanctuary. What also is it doing to cooperate with security forces in the North in capturing men who shoot soldiers or lay ambushes and then escape across the border, as reported near Strabane and near Belco on Monday night?

Both communities in the North need reassurance. In legislative terms, the Stormont authorities have applied virtually all the reforms for which they have been asked in recent years. Yet the Catholics have walked out of Stormont. In security terms, the British Army has been sent on a dangerous and distasteful mission which no soldier ever sought. The army is in Ireland, among other things, to protect the Catholic community. Yet it is now stoned an' shot at by Catholics far more often than by Protestants. The effective reassurance, of course, ought to lie in economic and political policies: and these are the areas on which Dr Hillery and Mr Maudling can most profitably concentrate. But Mr Maudling will have to say something else: that any talk of reuniting Ireland is at present counter-productive. The Northern majority has been frightened by recent events as much as the Northern minority. Ireland can only be brought together in peace, not by force.

## The dollar time fuse

The dollar won a breathing space on the world money markets yesterday. During last week heavy selling of dollars had pushed the exchange rate against key European currencies steadily lower. The whispers about the dollar's uncertain future have now turned into open forecasts of future devaluation. But according to the official word from Washington everything is under control. Administration spokesmen insist that by the end of the year the most serious internal economic problems of the United States, notably inflation and unemployment, will be on the mend. In addition the huge balance of payments deficit will be steadily reduced. When that happens, the official American line goes, the embarrassing flood of dollars being pumped across the Atlantic will dry up. If any parity changes are then needed, the White House insists, they will be the responsibility of the Europeans and the Japanese.

The international banking and trading community is not so sure. The US payments deficit is likely to get bigger rather than smaller. It is now fed by an import surplus over exports, as well as by US investment and military expenditure abroad. European bankers are also quick to point out that more and more Americans, including members of President Nixon's own party in Congress, believe that devaluation is unavoidable. But how is devaluation to be achieved? Only by the European and Japanese currencies being revalued upwards against the dollar, the Americans say. There are two snags about this. First, it would require unanimity by America's trading partners. No one nation would want to move unilaterally and lose competitive edge against the others. The West Germans and the Swiss did so earlier this year but this has not

stopped the rush from dollars into Swiss francs, D-marks, French francs, and even sterling. Secondly, the Europeans argue, the problem is American in origin. It is the Americans who should make the sacrifices involved in any currency adjustment.

There is another solution strongly canvassed by the French and other interested parties. This rests on the American promise to convert unwanted dollars held by foreign central banks into gold at \$35 per fine ounce. But US gold stocks have been steadily declining, in spite of the partial suspension of gold sales. There is not enough gold now in Fort Knox to meet more than a fraction of the total possible claims which could be made by foreign holders of dollars. The answer, some suggest, is to devalue the dollar against gold so that there would be enough gold to meet outstanding claims. But this would bring massive and unwarranted riches to both the gold producing countries such as South Africa and to the private gold hoarders and speculators. It would also enshrine the metal as a rigid standard for future international monetary settlements.

A far better solution would be to get an international currency administered by the World Bank or some other international agency which could create liquidity in proportion to the trade and investment requirements of world economic development. This solution seems as far off as ever. In the meantime every new explosion in the money markets brings nearer the possibility of a total breakdown in the existing monetary order. That is the path to economic chaos. The world still seems content to let things drift in the hope that they will improve without radical intervention. It is a vain hope and a dangerous illusion.

## Anxiety among Asian allies

China and the United States have annoyed their allies in South-east Asia. The reactions on both sides indicate that they received little, if any, advance warning of President Nixon's planned visit to Peking. President Kim Il-sung of North Korea said recently that, as a result of President Nixon's visit, "the imperialist camp is now sliding into new confusion." The comments by Japan and Formosa have stopped little short of rudeness. But the Korean President's observation is to some extent a mirror image of the situation among China's Indo-Chinese allies. They want to know what China is up to.

China's allies also want a say in what China does. They are apprehensive about China putting its own problems before theirs. Hanoi has accused President Nixon of "dividing the Socialist countries, winning over one section and pitting

it against another... trying to achieve a compromise between the big Powers in an attempt to make the smaller Powers bow to their arrangements." It also tactfully refrained from pointing out that the meeting involved agreement between two sides. Peking has been keeping up public criticism of Washington to allay the suspicion that it has gone soft on imperialism through helping President Nixon to deal with his war critics. After apparently wavering at first, Peking has now come out firmly against convening an international conference on Indo-China.

North Vietnam, the Pathet Lao, and North Korea have all given public warnings against deals being made over their heads. Whether China takes these points is another thing. The vagaries of China's policies towards Pakistan, Ceylon and Sudan must have lent weight to the suspicion that China, like the United States, may put its own interests first.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Before it was mown for hay the steep, south-facing bank of the "bottom" below my house was mainly green with lush grass. But a few patches of cowslips and moon daisies added pleasant patches of colour. Now the aftermath, for many weeks dry and barren in the scorching drought which followed haymaking, is again coming to life, and this time grasses are not the predominant feature. The basic greenery is now mainly that of the foliage of various clovers and treflows, now in full bloom and contributing large patches of white, pinkish-crimson, bright yellow and wild carrot to the scene. Knapweeds and scabious and wild carrot are the dominant taller flowers, interspersed with drifts of bluish purple self-heal, scarlet pimpernel, yellow toadflax and the dainty little white flower saddled with the mundane name of pursh. But the main attraction for insectivorous birds—mainly hundreds of willow warblers, with a sprinkling of blackcaps, both whitethroats, a few chiffchaffs, many spotted flycatchers and one garden warbler. But the docks also have their devotees, for at least 40 individual bullfinches have been feasting on their seeds.

W. D. CAMPBELL

JOHN FROST is looking for a newspaper obit of Rudolf Valentino. It has to be contemporary, and from the immediate area of the great demise, otherwise it won't qualify to take its place alongside the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt's" splash on a shoot-up at Sarajevo, the "Virginia Pilot's" indulgent line on the Wright boys' shenanigans down Kitty Hawk, or the "New York Herald's" Lincoln assassination issue ("the excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance").

Wherever Mr Frost's name appears there is the addendum, with a quotation marks: "Britain's number one newspaper collector," frequently accompanied by a line about "Britain's only historical newspaper loan service," which draws on the "Frost Historical Newspaper Collection," housed at 8 Monks Avenue, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Currently, the information appears in the catalogue of "Scop, Scandal and Strife," a Welsh Arts Council exhibition illustrating the rôle of photography in newspapers. All of the 40-odd newspapers in the show come from the 10,000 back copies in the loft of the small semi which is 8 Monks Avenue.

Mr Frost's wife is German, and the German mind, apparently, will not accept 10,000 newspapers in the sitting-room.

It seems there is an international circuit of newspaper collectors, served by an official magazine with a guaranteed minimum circulation of 2,500 in 50 countries, and a masthead in a typeface which can only be described as Olde English Gothic.

My issue of "Worldwide Newspaper Collecting and Press History," although it looks like a parish magazine, turns out to be a fascinating rag-bag of oddities and rather shrewd commentaries on the functioning of the press at various times and in various places—from the influence of press rhetoric as a radicalising agent among US students, to an analysis of advertising expenditure in South African papers—even to a lament from the editor of the "Bombay Times" on the occasion of epoch-making typographical errors, circa 1843:

"Our compositors are chiefly Portuguese, who understand next to nothing of the English language, and who care nothing whatever how their work is done, because they know we are at their mercy, and who, moreover, on the occurrence of a saint's day or festive festival, will decamp without warning from the office, whatever the emergency. A first proof from them is more like a galley-full of pie than a piece of compositorship intended to be read; and it is only by the incessant

## Paperchase

JOHN HALL meets the man who supplied most of the exhibits in a new exhibition of historic newspapers in Cardiff

and persevering labour of one industrious presiding reader over divers others of inferior responsibility, that we are able to produce a paper at all intelligible."

Little gems like this offer an insight into problems which are now, happily, a thing of the past. And it is for this reason that John Frost hangs on to the "Empire News" and "Sunday Graphics" of yesterday. His collection dates back to 1630, and records the coronation and death of every British monarch since 1761. Other obituary editions cover Nelson, Gladstone, Kitchener, Nurse Cavell, Hitler, and Roosevelt, to name but a few. But natural disasters are his forte.

As a schoolboy, he was so thrilled by Thirties accounts of air races and Royal Events that he hung onto every day's 34-page "Daily Mirror." Not unnaturally, Mum grew tired of founding in newspaper, and the young hobbyist was enjoined to specialise.

Some collectors are suckers

for crime reports (Burke and Hare are evergreen favourites), others are sold on sporting or military events. But "Britain's number one newspaper collector" opted for momentous events, with a bias towards cliff-hangers after and including the death of Victoria. (Though one of the most telling comments on the state of the game is a London daily of 1849, announcing mildly, and on an inside page: "Attempt to assassinate Queen." No editor was stamped into page-one fevers by mere attempts.)

Now, alongside obvious qualifiers like mishaps on the Titanic, the B101, and the Lusitania (headline: "British and American babies murdered by the Kaiser"), Mr Frost is proud of collectors' items like the abdication of the Tsar, Amundsen at the Pole, Lord Carnarvon's "Fate" (the mummy done it), "Force of Nature Hampered" (at Bikini Atoll), McKinley shot, Hitler burned, Sydney Street besieged, Churchill's "Europe, unite!"

(1857). Captain Roehm executed after Brown Shirts' plot, Mussolini's march on Rome, and most prized, the first newspaper mention of the Führer, on the occasion of a 1923 revolution in Bavaria ("led by Dr Hitler, the would-be Mussolini of Bavaria").

Even without an exhaustive list, it is plain to see that Mr Frost has plenty to fall back on if the television gives out one dark night.

Indeed, he has remarked: "Every old newspaper, in my collection, represents a magic carpet which takes me upon an excursion into the past. From the pages of yesteryears, one obtains a fascinating insight of the social history, dramatic events and turbulent times which form the pattern of history. Any wonder I consider this hobby to be the most informative and rewarding of all pastimes?"

In more critical vein, Mr Frost notes that since the war, newspapers have not made use of photographs with the same panache as pre-war editions. A Thirties "Daily Mirror," for example, would not jib at a whole-page front, back, and centre-spread (although one of its finest postwar front pages was in fact a full picture: the three queens at the funeral of George VI).

And now that the "Mirror's" monopoly on girly pics has gone by the board, there's a surfeit of breast and bum in every popular sheet you open. In pre-war papers, this space would have gone to good news pictures, says Mr Frost.

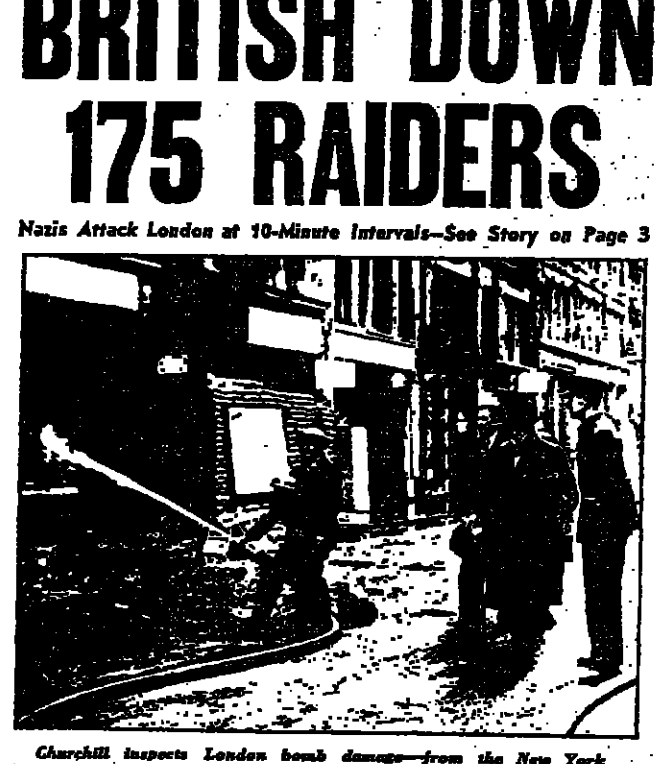
While I have not seen the Welsh Arts Council exhibition—it comes to London later in the year—it's sure to be an education, judging from the remainder of the Frost Collection (the only disquieting note being an exhibit entitled: "Detectives remove body of John Hall from a telephone kiosk").

Seeing other times in contemporary terms, misprints and all, puts a proper perspective of human folly on what one tends to regard as history. As Mr Frost observes: "When you read old newspapers, you realise we've seen it all before. Hitler marching into Prague, the Russians doing the same; Cologne captured in 1945; Havannah blockade, twice in different generations. It's all happened before, and we've managed to carry on, no matter how important we thought it was at the time. We carry on in contempt of history."

And if that's not philosophy enough for any newspaper collector, he can always soothe his mind, for 62p, with a jigsaw puzzle consisting of an exact facsimile of the "Times" for November 7, 1805, containing Collingwood's report of the victory at Trafalgar, and Nelson's death. There's immortality.

## BRITISH DOWN 175 RAIDERS

Nazi Attack London at 10-Minute Intervals—See Story on Page 3



Churchill inspects London bomb damage from the New York "Daily Mirror" for September 16, 1940

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Working out priorities

Sir,—People who first have "large families" and then require Social Security between staying and getting a job (Guardian letter, August 6) seem to me to be in a bit of a cleft stick before the horse, and expect to be subsidised by the other taxpayers.

In my own case I failed to qualify before I was 31 years of age, and had three children. I had a TB chest at 21 and like registered as a conscientious objector and getting employment during and after the last war wasn't easy. Yet I managed to bring up the family, with a full time job during the day, followed by evening study—for six years.

I don't understand why the man with the large family needed help from the State so desperately before he took up his job. Could he not have taken some part time work while he studied? And what about the weeks in between? Surely he could have obtained some work without expecting the taxpayer again to pay for his leisure?

We are encouraging reliance on subsidies far too much these days and when we are told that a student has large family responsibilities there may be a good reason why he studies late in life—as in my case. But should we not expect him to help himself a little? Yours faithfully, R. W. Barnes, 51 High Street, Bridgwater.

### Afghanistan perspective

Sir,—Having just returned from two fascinating and enjoyable years as a volunteer in Afghanistan, I was most upset to read (August 5) the sensational reaction of the press to a report about the drugs situation in that country.

During my stay of two years in which I was able to get to know the country fairly well, I saw perhaps two or three hippies actually begging in the streets of Kabul. On the other hand, I met a large number of travellers, albeit with long hair and who perhaps even smoked hashish occasionally, who were both interesting and interested in the country they were in, and supporting themselves quite adequately.

Secondly, to my knowledge selling narcotics is illegal in Afghanistan, though measures to prohibit internal production and distribution are certainly ineffective. Nevertheless, I saw very little difference between Afghans who smoke hashish regularly, and Englishmen who have a regular pint of bitter.

Thirdly, though the Afghan economy is by no means strong, its strength or weakness does not rest on drugs, but on such products as karakul, dried fruits, and carpets.

Fourthly, in the context of Afghanistan, still very backward if judged simply in terms of Western standards of sanitation and affluence, there is nothing particularly extraordinary about "sun-drenched squares that reek of death and decay" or "tawdry lodging-houses."

C. B. Wood, 131 Camberwell Road, London SE5.

Sir,—In your issue of August 5 there is a report about a Mr Peter Willey who, from his experiences in Afghanistan, claims that cannabis is addictive. This is absolute nonsense: cannabis is not and cannot be addictive. I can claim to know more about it than Mr Willey because I have been smoking it for over two years and I am no more addicted now than I was then. I don't know what it was that these hippies were hooked on, but it wasn't cannabis. Maybe it was opium—I'm sure Mr Willey wouldn't know the difference. In the interests of truth I feel you ought to print this letter, even though I cannot give my full name and address.—Yours sincerely, M. S. B. Reading, Berks.

## Limiting a man's allowances

Sir,—In his article "No Love on the Dole" Frank Field has been less than fair. Four weeks allowances were introduced in July 1968 and may be given to fit single unskilled men under 45 at the outset of their claim. In no case does this imply that they are work-shy. Other men and women under 45 may have their allowance limited to a further four weeks, after they have been receiving an allowance for three months, if it is then clear that they can obtain suitable work to maintain themselves.

Limiting the allowance to four weeks is not a decision to refuse an allowance after four weeks. An allowance will be continued if a man has genuinely been unable to find work and only refused if he remains unemployed through his own fault. An allowance is never refused if it would mean hardship to his dependants. When an allowance is refused our staff appeal and if he appeals his allowance continues at an interim level (usually £1 less than the rate otherwise payable) until the appeal has been heard.

Between December 16, 1970, and June 22, 1971, about 37,800 men, less than seven per cent, of all supplementary allowances issued to unemployed claimants, had their allowances limited at the outset of their claims, 3,725 remained unemployed and renewed their claim after four weeks, and 2,669, 72 per cent,

had their allowances continued while 1,056, 28 per cent, were refused further benefit. Of 336 appeals 70 were successful. In the first three months of this year allowances of 670 claimants were withdrawn after a limited allowance following a three-month review. Three out of 19 appeals were successful.

Four weeks allowances are only given in areas in which the Department of Employment advise that unskilled work can be obtained without difficulty.

It would not be realistic for the application of the control to be based on some definite ratio between the number of notified vacancies for unskilled work and the number of unemployed unskilled workers, because many vacancies known to Exchanges are not notified to them.

(Lord Collison, Chairman Supplementary Benefits Commission, London, SE 1.)

## Help the Flying Doctors of East Africa.

Money is desperately needed to help the doctors who rely entirely on voluntary subscriptions to fly to the sick people of East Africa. There is only one doctor for every 30,000 people and most of the sick can only be reached by plane. The "Flying Doctors" have already flown over 14 million miles to save the sick and dying in the remote "bush".

25p can provide treatment to prevent blindness. £1 buys a pair of wooden crutches. £15 flies a plane for one hour. £30 is the average cost of a mercy mission.

Anything you can give to cover our endless needs for drugs and other treatment will go to Africa just as fast as the next plane can take it. Donations should be made to

East African Flying Doctor Service, Dept. G, African Medical & Research Foundation, The Basement, 9 Upper Grosvenor St., London W1. Telephone: 01-629 7137



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## Counting the cost of horror

Derek Brown and Harold Jackson report from Belfast, Tuesday

all his neighbours. But now he will have to move from his badly scorched house, and he says he will never return to a mixed area, "because the atmosphere has gone all wrong."

The trouble seemed to have started when the wilder spirits in the Roman Catholic area, conscious perhaps of their majority in the greater Ardoyne, started to bully their Protestant neighbours.

Miss Sylvia Tulley, a Protestant who had lived in Cranbrook Gardens all her life, described the intimidation. "On Saturday night a man came round and told us we did not move out he would be back to blow the place up. Early on Monday morning they started shooting all the windows in and they said we had 10 minutes to get out."

Another woman, Mrs Margaret White, spoke of intimidation by the "fucking bastards" of the Protestant name for the bands of Catholic housewives who blew whistles and banged dustbins lids to summon their men for

the forays up the streets, and who, claimed Mrs White, stood and jeered as women and children ran from the flames and bullets.

All the Protestant women gave colourful accounts of the number of guns used by the Catholics during the frantic evacuation on Monday. Their stories, although plainly exaggerated through fear and dislike, were not by any means entirely fanciful. There was a good deal of sniping on Monday evening, and a middle-aged woman was shot dead.

Now most of the Protestant families are virtually squatters in the new corporation of the Ardoyne, about a mile from the Ardoyne. The estate, they proudly say, is 100 per cent Protestant, and the displaced families are being housed by the tenants' association with clothes and food. Many of them had to break into the houses, and several have no more than the clothes on their backs and a roof over their heads.

Others, more lucky, have moved in with relatives and friends.

**HAROLD JACKSON:**

**A**MID THE rubble and ashes of the homes and factories of Ulster there is still one growth business—the compensation game. Within the next 10 days City Hall in Belfast will receive hundreds of official notifications from citizens who reckon the corporation owes them large sums as a result of the rioters' efforts.

Under the Criminal Injuries Act passed by Stormont, the local authority is responsible for paying out for any damage sustained by riot—defined as three or more people unlawfully assembled for the purpose of houses, factories, furniture, hedging, clothes, vehicles, and income must all be met from the rates where the claimant can prove his case. In Belfast alone in the past two years the authorities have received 6,600 claims asking for a total of some £16.5 millions.

This does not, of course, include the latest damage—conservatively estimated at a further £1 million—nor the destruction of the corporation's own property such as buses, houses, street lights, bollards, and pavements. Not all the claims are in the hundreds or even thousands: the Northern Ireland Electricity Board is looking for £2 million from the Down County Council for the precipitate loss of one of its power plants.

It can be a long, wearying business getting your money, though the Town Solicitor's Department in Belfast tries to get through it as fast as possible. The law lays down that any claim must be notified within 10 days, but at that point it can amount to little more than a howl of pain. There then comes the endless consultation between solicitors, the corporation, the assessors from the Commissioner of Valuations Department and, in the odd case, a court hearing.

The initial claim tends to be highly inflated because

you are not allowed to change your mind once the time limit has passed. It is hard, when you have just had your home burned down around you, to collect your wits sufficiently to know what Aunt Lizzy's ornamental clock was worth when it arrived at the wedding or how many sheets and blankets went up with the airing cupboard. On average the final settlement comes to about half the original amount, but most of the claimants are well content that they have been fairly handled. They also get their legal fees reimbursed where their claim succeeds.

Some just get fed up with waiting—361 people have given up—but some fight on doggedly. There have been rather fewer than half the claims settled one way or another so far, though many of them are too recent to have gone through the machine. But there are still people arguing about damage caused two years ago.

It looks as if these arguments are likely to pale into nothing compared with what we may see after the strange affair of Farrington Gardens. The truth of what happened there still has to emerge, but if the Protestant families really did burn their own homes the case will be included from claiming. The Act specifies that the claimant must have done all he reasonably could to minimise the damage and certainly must not have taken part in inflicting it.

But what about the man whose neighbours on either side set light to their house and took his along with it? He is not at fault and is entitled to recover his loss. And can it really be imagined that there will be anyone who will acknowledge that his was the hand that set the match to his family home? The lawyers, if nobody else, should grow fatter on the cinders of the Ardoyne.



John Palmer on the effects of the dollar crisis

**T**HE economic mess is longer just a matter of unemployment or inflation. It is now about the survival of the President and the Republican party. The Republican Congressman giving his view on the latest developments in the United States economy on Monday put into words what many of President Nixon's supporters have feared for some months. The combination of economic problems—each serious in itself—now facing the Administration could cost President Nixon his mid-term election. It might even consign the Republican party to the electoral wilderness.

The economic scene could hardly be more bleak. Unemployment, contrary to repeated Administration promises—is not declining, it is still increasing, and is close now to an explosive national average of six per cent. In some states which traditionally help to decide presidential elections, the unemployment rate is already over 10 per cent. Unemployment, however, is just one part of the hydro-headed economic monster. Another is inflation. It has not responded to either easy money or tough money remedies, and is getting worse. In its turn the inflation is injecting an unpredictable and explosive element into trade union demands for higher wages.

"Stagflation"—the coincidence of recession and high unemployment on the one hand and inflation on the other is baffling the conventional economic establishment. One school of economists, the monetarists led by Professor Milton Friedman of Chicago, place all their hopes on breaking the inflation through tight control of the money supply. This policy so far has only helped to create more unemployment without affecting the rate of price increase.

Opposed to the monetarists are a diverse group of economists, many of them advisers to the former Johnson and Kennedy administrations, who want action to create more jobs. The President's political inclination would be to plump for more growth, no matter what the effect on inflation. But it is no longer a matter purely for the United States Government. Washington has ceased being undisputed master in its own house as a result of the massive US balance of payments deficit and the continuing international crisis of confidence in the dollar.

The deficit is nothing new. In the past, America's trading partners had no alternative but to put up and shut up. Today the European states in particular are no longer willing to hold massive sums of unwanted dollars, all the more so since the dollar outflow has

helped to carry the disease of inflation across the Atlantic into the European economies. So far, Washington has succeeded in persuading the West European governments to play ball. The West Germans, Dutch, Belgians and Swiss have already effectively revalued their currencies against the dollar. The effect of this is to hand American exporters an international price advantage. But the US trade and payments deficits are getting worse. Not only traders but bankers and currency dealers are rapidly losing confidence in the ability of the dollar to hold its present exchange rate, not only against other currencies but also against gold.

Gold is the theoretical backing for all unwanted dollars held abroad. It is convertible at \$35 per ounce. But America's gold reserves are now only sufficient to meet 20 per cent of possible demands. Washington's response to the continuing threat against the dollar is one of irritation. American politicians, not used to foreign banking opinion, point out that most of the surplus dollars which find their way abroad do so in pursuit of America's investment and world military role.

If the dollar continues to be sold in the world money markets, and if Central Banks left holding a mountain of unwanted dollars insist on cashing them in for gold, the Americans may simply shut up shop and refuse to honour the gold price. This would confront the rest of the trading world with the choice either of basing its international monetary system on the dollar, or else splitting into two major trading and financial blocks—one based on the dollar, the other on a possible composite European currency.

A fragmentation of international trade into a group of nations and mutually hostile blocks would be bound to carry with it the threat of even more unemployment, especially for exposed economies such as Britain's. The protectionist pressures also bear down on American hostility to the Common Market agricultural support system, and European fear of the powerful American lobby to impose import controls.

The politicians in Washington, and in Europe, are aware of just what the dollar crisis could develop into. The politicians, the bankers and the businessmen are also united in the view that the crisis must and can be stopped. The trouble is that the American political proposals, no one yet has come up with any convincing answer. Meanwhile the time fuse gets steadily shorter.

## MISCELLANY

### Jim's jams

**W**HY HAS Jim Callaghan been so reticent about the introduction of internment in Northern Ireland? Perhaps because he wants to let Reggie Maudling stew in his own juice. Jim, according to some of his friends, would not have let Stormont so easily call the tune. When he was Home Secretary, he always argued that Westminster must be seen to be doing something. But there is another explanation hovering among the Labour hierarchy. Jim, it is said, missed what was coming days rather than hours before internment was announced. He sounded other members of the Shadow Cabinet about a party line. Jim strongly supported internment. He found himself in a minority of one.

**"WHILST** the worst action seen since the troubles started in Ireland raged in the surrounding streets, crossword competitors battled away with clues and anagrams." White-hot dispatch from Cutty Sark whisky, on the Northern Ireland round of the Cutty Sark Times national crossword championships. Fourteen down.

### Pornstorming

**L**ORD LONGFORD is jumping in the deep end of the Baltic. With four eager searchers on Copenhagen for two days later this month. They will see a live sex show and a sex film, as well as interviewing Church and political leaders.

A programme has been arranged by the Danish Embassy at his lordship's request. But Longford says they will supplement it to "take account of all aspects of pornography." He particularly hopes to talk to a businessman who makes a living from porno.

The other members of the Copenhagen team are Gyles Brandreth, lately president of the Oxford Union; Christine

Baker Street, Notting Hill and Euston and their sister Hampstead Playhouse are showing four of the hits of Peking.

One, a ballet, "The Red Detachment of Women," has been shown privately in England. The other three—all operas—"The Red Flag," "The Red Lantern," and "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy"—are here for the first time.

All four films are based on old themes from the Chinese civil war and the struggle against the Japanese. But during the Cultural Revolution, they were revamped under the eye of Mao and his wife. As part of the ideological purification, "middle characters," people who are neither conspicuously good nor obviously evil, have been cut out.

### Herald angle

**S**HALL WE yet see America's most popular post-war Ambassador to London, John Hay Whitney, in a British dock alongside the proprietors of the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post"? The prospect is remote, but not impossible.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has complained to the Attorney-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions about a three-page advertisement in the "New York Times" and "Washington Post" on Monday. It is headed in bold type, "Rhodesia a field for investment," and was placed by the Rhodesian Promotion Council. Anti-apartheid says it is an invitation to infringe sanctions, which were imposed by the United Nations and adopted by Britain in 1968.

The supplement is carefully drafted. The council, it says, is "an independent, non-political and non-partisan organisation which aims to promote knowledge of Rhodesia's economic development." The aim, though, is clear enough, and there are lots of names and addresses of people whose business is not restricted to intellectual enlightenment.

The "Herald-Tribune" is published in Paris and owned by Americans. Whitney is its chairman, and the owners of the "New York Times" and "Washington Post" are joint vice-chairmen. It is an advertising agency in London and is distributed here by the Seymour Press. The paper's editor, Murray M. Weiss, says they had no intention of contravening the supplement. Over to you, Mr Attorney.

### Bear market

**W**HETHER or not H. Wilson is having third thoughts on the Common Market, the Leader's name does not appear on the Labour Party's 13 anti-Market rallies, from anti-Market in September to the Central Hall Westminster, on October 11.

The speakers for the climactic final meeting are Jim Callaghan, Tony Benn, and Vic Feather, with Bill Simpson, the chairman's leader, in the chair. Denis Healey will be speaking at earlier gatherings.

By December, the party expects to be £80,000 in the red without allowing for the anti-Market campaign decreed by the national executive. The campaign, reports sent to the branches, will cost £10,000 more, while the deficit in the last two weeks of the year is £10,000. The price of party unity.

## Hello crap-shooting dolly

John Windsor encounters Lisa, the toy with the avaricious air

**A**FTER the walking, talking, peeing doll comes Lucky Lisa. She has not been introduced to Father Christmas yet and hopes the old fellow will not be too stuffy towards her. That is, when he hears she plays dice.

Lisa has blonde hair, glazed blue eyes, and a dice cup constantly in her grasp. Put a dice in it and there is a whirl of ratchets, the hand shakes spasmodically, revolves from the wrist and drops the dice. Lisa will keep shooting those craps for as long as you or your child want to tempt Lady Luck.

The doll is the latest from Pedigree, the brandname of Rover-Triang, a division of Lines Brothers. And to Pedigree "craps" is a dirty word. Fun-loving Lisa has ruffled the Protestant ethic in America where toy retailers want nothing to do with her chancy activities. Practically no Lisa has been sold there.

Rover-Triang say: "This is very sad. They've simply got this image of craps. They just can't give the girl an innocent

name and treat it as just a game."

In Britain, Lisa is packaged with cardboard snakes and ladders and ludo boards to prove to the kids what whatever those straight-faced Americans may think, she's

just not that kinda girl. In October and November she will star on television. Fifty six minutes of advertising time should be enough to clear any girl's name, especially if Father Christmas is looking in.



## What about the unpaid workers?

Dan Morgan reports from Belgrade: Tuesday

**T**HOUSANDS of Yugoslav workers were reported this week to have been unable to collect their July wages. Banks were carrying through on an austerity programme by refusing credits to meet payrolls. This situation—publicly acknowledged in the Yugoslav press yesterday—was leading to warnings from trade union leaders that workers should not be made to pay for the country's economic problems.

The plight of the unpaid workers highlights the newly revamped Government's difficulty in carrying out its programme of belt-tightening without unpleasant social consequences.

Enterprises in Yugoslavia are frequently unable to meet payrolls. When this happens they often cover the temporary lack of cash by getting bank loans to tide them over. Political pressures are some times applied to banks to make them approve the credits. Under the austerity measures approved by the National Assembly in Belgrade on July 28, however, banks have been forbidden to grant such credits for the wage periods of July, August, and September.

The aim of this is to put an end to the cycle of indebtedness and economic permissiveness that has plagued the country for 18 months. But other consequences have followed. According to a report from Sarajevo, in the Belgrade daily "Politika," "around 20,000" workers in

the republic of Bosnia have not been paid since July 20. Eighteen enterprises were told by banks that help with the payrolls was impossible.

Financial circles in Belgrade confirmed that a similar situation existed here with about 10,000 workers from two large, unnamed enterprises unable to collect their July wages. Up to now, it is said, no measures have been taken to ease the plight of the workers. But there is some optimism that they will be paid by the middle of the month.

At the Kolubara coalmines in the southern Serbia, the general director said yesterday that he had been unable to pay wages regularly, for the past seven months, and added that he was now seriously concerned about the effect of the credit limitations.

He said his clients owed him some 50 million dinars (about 5.4 million dollars). Another press report carried in today's "Politika" quoted the director of the firm Vinal as saying that he would have to give notice to about 5,000 workers if he could not obtain some 400 million dinars (26.6 million dollars) to finance a large backlog of signed contracts and orders.

The presidents of 30 trade union branches in Serbia on Monday criticised the austerity measures as being only "partial." The trade union leaders warned that the present economic situation was hitting the workers hardest, and was deepening differences in income between the various strata of society. In Serbia, they said, some 700,000 workers (of a total

work force of four million in Yugoslavia) earn less than the national average wage, and even this amount they do not earn regularly. They were also reported to have expressed concern that there would be no money in many enterprises to meet the August payrolls.

The shortage of liquid assets in most Yugoslav enterprises has long been at the heart of the country's economic difficulties, but as long as banks could lavish liberal credits on them, the problem was less noticeable. Yugoslavia's firms and factories are not owned by the State, as in most Communist countries, but by "society as a whole." Workers manage their own factories through workers' councils. In effect, they are the shareholders and they are expected to share

the fortunes and misfortunes of their firms.

The immediate effect of the credit stop announced on July 28 has been to force enterprises to call in debts as rapidly as possible, causing considerable confusion. In Belgrade, a major supplier of fuel, announced that it is stopping all deliveries to customers who don't pay their debts by Monday. This decision was sharply attacked last weekend by the Belgrade daily "Borba" which said: "Neither the electric power plants nor the oil refineries are anybody's private property. Our entire economy, including the threatened enterprises, has put money into electro-energy and helped it stand on its feet. Dangerous tricks such as stopping supplies are unpardonable."—Washington Post.

**he**ctors frica



**Service**

**BRANDRETH:** searching

Saville, a retired member of the prison medical service; Jean Bourne, a Transport House social researcher, who has been on the committee's 21-year-old research officer, who studied social psychology at Durham and the London School of Economics.

A permutation less red in tooth and claw than some Lord I might have assembled. Who knows, they might just enjoy themselves.

**Mao brow**

**T**HE YEAR of the Ping Pong Ball knows no limit. Enter the first London-based of the Mao's. Chairman him-him. For two weeks at the end of next month, the Classics in

## Jugged without hair

Nicholas de Jongh meets Richard Neville the morning after

At four, in the company of the other convicted men, each was handcuffed to a fellow prisoner and driven off to Wormwood Scrubs.

The prison van went down Oxford Street—our exit from freedom—with its blinds drawn. "The guards didn't want any publicity and kept us away from the windows as we left," Neville says. "There was absolutely no resentment from the other prisoners: they gave us their

hottest sympathy." At Wormwood Scrubs they were relieved of handcuffs, their clothes, their possessions and dispatched "through a collection of endless rooms."

In place of their own clothes and possessions they were each given a plastic knife, fork, spoon and plate, one handkerchief, shaving soap and a razor without a razor blade. The food, which they sampled for the first time that evening, brings

superlatives of abuse from the three over a diet of bread, margarine, spam, bread and more bread—all washed down with tea. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that meals are balanced, with approved nutrient and protein values on the lines of food at state schools. "You're never hungry because you eat so much bread," Neville says.

The sanitary conditions, he adds, are also deplorable. "You have to use plastic pots,

and in the morning when you have 10 minutes to sleep out, there are only two lavatories for about 45 people and they're always being used. Defecating is a major problem."

The other problem, Neville finds, is boredom. "You have an hour's unregulated walk a day on the tram, mixing with other prisoners. And I met some very interesting prisoners. But all you can do is read the library consists

themselves quickly to the short spell of prison life; they came to like a collection of very kind screws and prisoners who would slip in a copy of a newspaper. "It was always much easier to get the Right wing papers like the "Telegraph" and the "Express" than the Guardian. Prisoners are very conservative people who think that Enoch Powell should be Prime Minister."





# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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## Massive drop in new orders hits British computer industry

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

There has been a massive drop in new orders for computers, according to Government figures published today. They show that the depression in the industry—which until a year ago was one of the fastest growing in Britain—has been even worse than expected.

Orders taken in the first quarter of 1971 were only half the level of a year earlier and showed a big acceleration in the decline which became evident last summer but halted later in the year. Output of the computer industry also sagged for the second quarter in a row, and the drop this time was much sharper.

### Renewed crisis for dollar?

By ANTHONY HARRIS

There was a relative lull in speculative trading against the dollar in foreign exchange markets yesterday, mainly because dollars were scarce after Monday's excess. But markets remained confused and nervous, and dealers are braced for crisis conditions before the end of the week.

"The market cannot go on like this for long," one of them said last night. "It is becoming almost impossible to make a price in forward markets. Unless we can achieve an agreed realignment, the system will simply break down."

Meanwhile, the race to erect technical barriers against the dollar continues, as do the efforts to get the Swiss Central Bank held a meeting with commercial foreign currency interests in an attempt to achieve an agreed control system—mainly 100 per cent reserve requirements against foreign deposits, an effort to insulate the Swiss economy from imported monetary inflation.

The market, which was extremely nervous ahead of the meeting, calmed down after it was discovered that nothing more draconian was proposed, and the dollar recovered a little. There is to be another meeting on Friday.

In Paris a concession was made to help French exporters. A regulation of 1968 forbidding foreign currency borrowing was abolished enabling exporters to borrow foreign currency of their choice against a matching foreign currency claim—thus effectively hedging against the exchange rate risk involved in sales for dollars and possibly pounds.

The back-to-back basis of the new rule will require further policing by the French banks, effectively the Government's unpaid agents in exchange control.

An agency agreement which might break down under sufficient speculative pressure.

The shortage of dollars after Monday's purchase of an estimated \$500 million worth of Swiss francs drove Eurodollar rates up sharply, and helped the dollar to recover in some centres.

This did not, however, prevent a heavy demand for Japanese yen for forward delivery, and the three month premium rose more than two points on an annual basis during the day. This forward activity in the yen is a relatively new feature of the crisis.

Selling of spot dollars forced central bank intervention in Milan: the spectacle of the dollar down to its support level against the lira, itself considered a devaluation candidate earlier this year, is not unprecedented but attracted some sour comment from dealers. The dollar continued at Monday's lows in Frankfurt and Brussels.

The devaluation risk depressed Wall Street bonds prices, further, and British government securities fell in sympathy—a sign that the market believes that the pound is likely to sink or swim with the dollar.

This does not match some official international opinion, which sees sterling as a stable currency—in terms of gold—between the devalued dollar and many other revalued currencies in a realignment.

However, the dollar-sterling rate remained fairly firm at \$2.4190 on reported continued investment demand.

### The pound

	Current	Previous
New York	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
London	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Frankfurt	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Brussels	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Paris	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Geneva	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Zurich	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Stockholm	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Copenhagen	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Helsinki	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Oslo	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Stockholm	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Copenhagen	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Helsinki	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190
Oslo	2.4190-2.4200	2.4180-2.4190

### Process standstill forecast

By our Industrial Staff

Process plant demand, the barometer of investment in some of Britain's biggest industries, is not expected to grow at all over the next few years, according to a report published yesterday.

It says that exports are the only chance of expansion for the manufacturers who make plant for the chemical, oil, gas and food industries, and for important parts of the steel and electricity industries.

The main culprit for the stagnation is the sharp drop in capital investment by the chemical industry. If it had not been for a big increase in demand for oil refinery plant, the figures for total process plant demand would look much worse.

Productivity is still going up in the industry which means that with no growth the number of jobs will drop, according to the report, which is by the process planning party of the National Economic Development Office.

The forecast capital spending on process plant this year is \$553 million, and in 1972 it will be \$547 million, at late 1970 prices. NEDO believes that in this sort of exercise 10 per cent accuracy is quite good, so the figures are effectively the same.

They are lower than the equivalent forecast made last year, which at the same price levels expected \$570 million in 1971 and \$581 million in 1972. The main reason is the unexpected sharp cutback in chemical investment, which accounts for about 40 per cent of the business.

The report says that growth for the manufacturers will have to come from exports or import substitution. In fact, NEDO does not expect imports to be better than contained, so everything rests with exports.

On the bright side, process plant contractors have more than doubled their targets for export contracts in 1971, to offset a \$80 million drop in expected home contracts to £100 million.

For the manufacturers, growth depends very much on the performance of the contractors, who are the other side of the process industry. They design the plants and supervise their construction, and buy the manufacturing products. Direct exports by process plant manufacturers are not very important.

The contractors have increased their export targets for 1971 to \$400 million compared with an actual figure last year of \$190 million. Some of this is double counting—including contracts for which more than one firm is trying—but nevertheless it shows a big increase in their expectations.

Last year they substantially increased their export business, more than compensating for a decline in the UK.

The industry by industry figures show that chemicals are forecasting a drop from their all time high of \$395 million last year to \$295 million in 1973.

Output of the industry at \$70 million was only \$2 million up on the same quarter a year before. British made machines did considerably better than imported machines in the home market.

The official figures also show the third successive drop in orders on hand, which at \$283 million at the end of March was \$19 million lower than at the end of 1970, mostly because of the home market. Export orders on hand were only \$1 million down, which indicates that the severe drop of \$10 million in export deliveries during last year may have been a statistical fluke.

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LORD HACKING, who as chairman of the Trust Houses-Fortis Council is the man trying to make the peace in the group's boardroom, said last night that having made their point to the board, the trustees have now withdrawn from the fray and "we are sitting on the fence" ready to intervene further only if called upon.

"We put forward wide recommendations for the board to follow," he said. "It is up to them to decide on them."

The views expressed by the council to Lord Croxall and Sir Charles Forte at Monday's meeting are centred around four main points. I believe these are:

1. That Mr Michael Pickard, whose dismissal as managing director of the THF by a bare majority was the focal point of the boardroom split, must leave the board completely.
2. That Lord Croxall should be allowed to nominate a replacement to be elected to the board.
3. That Sir Charles Hardie, who was also implicated along with Pickard in the Department of Trade and Industry's

## Pickard goes ultimatum by THF Council

By JOHN COYNE

Inspectors' interim report on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems Corporation, should also resign.

4. That there must be no change in the plan for Sir Charles Forte to succeed Lord Croxall as chairman in May next year, as agreed when the two firms merged to form the new hotel and catering giant.

This all seemed straightforward enough, and a statement from the company last

night suggested that an end to the boardroom struggle might now be in sight.

Mentioning that an informal meeting of the available directors had been held to discuss the recommendations, either statements read: "It is anticipated that progress can now be made and a board meeting has been called for next week."

But this may be no more than a holding statement to stop the company's share

## Reform threatens 7,000 Stock Exchange jobs

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The bulk of the 7,000 individuals employed on the transfer settlement of Stock Exchange members' business could lose their jobs if new plans for completing share deals are accepted by the CSE. This is the clear implication of a report from the Stock Exchange.

The new system—initially put forward by the Stock Exchange as a basis for discussions—envisages lifting a large part of the workload in preparing transfer documents from the shoulders of brokers and jobbers, and handing it over to a computerised "centre".

A substantial saving is thought possible on the present cost of transfer documents, the original seller to ultimate buyer, which was estimated at \$21 million for 1970 by accountants Deloitte and Co. Of this sum two-thirds were staff costs, and it is here that any savings are expected to be most effective.

The Stock Exchange does not see this as a job-cutting exercise. Rather it would allow the Stock Exchange to vastly expand its business without increasing its work force, particularly when we go into the EEC and foreign

business is expected to bounce up.

But it is admitted that any savings to members, after paying for the huge capital investment any such computerised centre would cost, would have to come from staff cuts, and consequent savings in accounting equipment and office space utilisation.

The new proposals, based largely on a earlier report—the Easeman report—are contained in an "interim report on a new system for settlement". The one aspect of the Easeman report that seems to have been rejected is the idea of a one day rolling cycle account whereby sales and purchases would be matched and balanced at the end of each day.

This system would have tended to cut out the speculative facilities, which allow investors to buy and sell stock within, normally, a two week period without the need for putting up the requisite finance.

The Stock Exchange report unequivocally states: "Speculative dealing by members of the public was considered to improve the flexibility of the market and was taken into

account in defining the principles" for a new system.

Other than this the proposals basically envisaged changing the system from the present one, whereby sellers are matched up to the ultimate buyers by the passing of tickets, detailing delivery instructions, either through a centralised Stock Exchange ticket office, or from hand to hand among member firms. On receipt of the ticket the selling broker prepared transfer deeds and delivered to the buyer.

Under the new proposals all jobs' posts of stocks would be held by "the centre", a Stock Exchange settlement organisation. All sales by the public would be delivered into these pools, and all purchases would come from the pools.

Such a system could readily be geared to a computer role, while brokers and jobbers would merely have to supply registration details or certificates to the centre, which would carry out the transfer work.

Over the next six months the authors of these proposals are getting down to the task of comparative costings of the old and proposed systems, in an attempt to quantify the savings that could be achieved.

## £50M oil terminal plan for Maplin

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Whatever happens to development of London's Port of London Authority, the Port of London Authority wants to start reclaiming the adjacent Maplin Sands for a deep water oil and container terminal east of the Thames estuary.

The DIT interim report on Pergamon and ILS provided grounds for positive criticism, and Sir Charles is believed to have refused to work alongside Pickard on the basis of that report.

The first phase, a tanker berth, is a compromise between environmental considerations, safety requirements, and the need for a deep water berth with good industrial land alongside.

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## Bovril bid raised to £14½M

The fight between Cavenham Foods and Rowntree for control of Bovril, the meat extract firm, advanced another stage yesterday when Mr Jimmy Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, raised his bid to £17,500,000.

This value Bovril at £14½ million and is £1,000,000 above Rowntree's latest bid, made on Monday.

Cavenham bought more Bovril shares in the market yesterday, bringing its holding to just under 20 per cent of Bovril's capital.

The new Cavenham offer values each Bovril share at £4.75. The stock market clearly believed the bidding was running quiet since the Thames at £4.75, but they have had a good run since Cavenham first offered £3.10 a share seven weeks ago.

A spokesman for Beecham's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said last night that the higher the bidding went the less likely it was that Beecham would make a bid. "We are still very much on the sidelines," he said.

A spokesman for Hill Samuel, the merchant bank which is advising Rowntree Mackintosh, said it was most unlikely that Cavenham's new offer would clinch the deal.

A key point, he said, was whether Cavenham would be able to underwrite its offer. Even if it could, many Bovril shareholders would be loath to sell their holdings because of the enormous capital gains liability. As a result they would prefer to hold Rowntree rather than Cavenham equity.

Rowntree will certainly think twice before it makes another high offer. Even under the terms of its current offer if it acquires Bovril there will probably be some dilution of earnings. Rowntree currently owns 8.2 per cent of the Bovril equity while it has the irrevocable support of a further 8 per cent from the Bovril board and their families.

The various efficient moves have turned a net cash outflow of £150,000 in the first quarter of last year into a net inflow of some £550,000 in the first three months of the current year before allowing for further sales of surplus assets.

On the profits front, it is claimed that price increases and a cost cutting campaign are having a "significant effect". This, coupled with the resurgence of the American market for Cambridge equipment, moved the group into the black in the first quarter of 1971-2, "with every prospect of the results being at least on plan at the half-year".

The sluggishness of the UK capital goods industries to which much of the business depends remains a drag, and it is to be hoped that the effect of the Mini-Budget will soon seep through. Meanwhile, overseas interests in Australia, South Africa and Malaysia are still growing and the manufacturing operation in the Common Market continues to expand.

The strengthening of the existing operation in Belgium, Holland and Austria and the new companies formed in France and Germany to handle the instrument business, are timely moves on the eve of a decision on UK entry into Europe.

A serious cash shortage was eased last year by asset sale but a year-end figure of £7.2 million, against £5.5 million, for net borrowings, thought out of date, illustrates the need for the continued efforts to improve liquidity.

The shares moved up 1 to around 8½ yesterday—a price which leans heavily on those take-over hopes arising from the 18 per cent stake built up by Rank whose interest in George Kent could revive now that the finance houses' instruments are recovering.

Sime Darby, a British company managed and controlled in Malaysia, is an associate of R.G. Shaw, London-based merchant

with commodity interests as well as plantation and other activities. Sime holds 21 per cent of Shaw's equity while Shaw has a 45 per cent stake in Sime.

Sime, basically a merchant with emphasis on the merchant's role, has a substantial machinery, also managed through a company known as Kempas Malaysia.

Substantial management economies would be achieved through a merger with Seaford, says Sime, and at the same time shareholders would be retaining their interest in the Far East and through a company less vulnerable to the vagaries of commodity prices.

Seaford concedes that part of this argument holds water: "Seaford would not be averse to considering some form of association," he says, "to assist in administration of the plantations." But it adds that the view that a merger with a Far Eastern group is necessarily a good thing.

The offer comes at a time when the natural rubber price in London is at its lowest levels for 25 years, but setting this as the buoyant price of palm oil.

Coal imports top 1 M tons

Shipping imports of foreign coal rose to a record 1.1 million tons in the first 30 weeks of the year, the first time since 1964, when they were 1.1 million tons, and have since exceeded 1 million tons in each of the last three years.

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## BEYOND 'A' LEVELS

هكذا من الجهل

## Whither the scientist?

by ROGER BEARD

MAKING the best of your A levels is rather like learning to drive a car. Theory is one matter, keeping the thing in a straight line is another. Yet the school will give you all the theoretical instruction you need, without a hint of practical, post-school guidance—except on how to fill in a university entrance (UCAS) form.

If you were a scientist at school, your problems would be all the greater. It will be no comfort to know that you stood a slightly greater chance of getting into university with science subjects. A level is a level, you tell at the first hint of a D or C, not fact. With that opening gone, what else can a scientist do apart from science?

The answer is as much or as little as an English scholar, a modern languages student, or a geographer. Not only are there well tried and proven alternative routes to a higher scientific qualification, there is no need to confine to a narrow scientific discipline if you do not want to.

Having said that, it is little use you're shooting like a dog out of traps into an extra-mural degree course in French without an extensive background in French. Similarly, a lack of mathematics is a serious indication for attempting a high-level course in mechanical engineering.

What all the courses outside the university sector available to the holder of science A levels have in common is their vocational bias. It is not enough to consider that having passed one A level in physics will qualify you for entrance to a course in building. You must have some idea as to what jobs will be available to you both within the industry and outside it.

Similarly, a single A level biological subject will allow you to enter for an HND course in applied biology. It will also help you if you want to go in for nursing, baking, or brewing. The trouble is that gaining higher qualifications from your technical college—even an applied degree from a polytechnic—may effectively preclude you

from making a change of occupation later in your working life.

Thus you must investigate the saleability of any further qualification across the market, before you enter on it. If you wish to study part-time for a qualification of a more general scientific nature while working for a firm, remember that it should be possible not just to change firms and even industries later on—but even your occupation.

Once you have chosen your general level of activity, preferably of wide enough scope in the sciences, you have the advantage over the other unfortunate holders of examination passes of the full width of the public sector of further and higher education. Your school will have been pushing you in the direction of the universities—or failing that, of the colleges of education. Anything outside that area may have been considered, second rate. Particularly for the holder of science A levels, this is just not true.

In the technical colleges alone, there are in any one year over half a million students pursuing non-advanced courses based on the sciences. When it comes to the area in which you are interested, there are 93,000 people studying to a higher level in the top-grade colleges and the polytechnics. Most of these—about 80,000 of them—are in part-time study of one kind or another. With the polytechnic courses, and all high-level sandwich courses, the advantages are obvious.

First, the student has the advantage of being in a working environment for a large part of his course, secondly he is being paid for it, and thirdly he can see the relevance of the applied scientific theory to the practice. Probably, the most important of these is the first.

In a way, you can then congratulate yourself on not having got to university. At a time when you may be experiencing anything from a plant breakdown to your first taste of industrial strife, your luckier classmates will not even have put their first stamp on their insurance cards.

The books will tell you that your science exam passes will guarantee you entry to careers in anything from agriculture to zoology. What they often neglect to point out is that the occupations of the majority of the present work force will change at least three times in your life time.

As science progresses across new frontiers, the real need may not be as much for jacked-up graduate technicians, as for men and women whose knowledge of and lack of awe for science enables them to take decisions that are as much financial and managerial as scientific.

There is another duty you owe to yourself. If you have passed two advanced level subjects—any two—you might be eligible to read for a degree in no less than 14 separate subjects. You then would be able to enter no fewer than sixty different careers—from police work to speech therapy. With nearly all of the careers, you can enter them without a degree—just with the level of education that A levels are supposed to indicate.

True, you might be able to advance in a particular profession by using your A levels and the public further education system wisely. At the age of 18, that's a huge choice to have to make. If you can cash in on them, do so; provided that you are then not limited to a job that you might grow to hate.

More to the point, if you can find a course—or more likely a job—where you can use the full knowledge you have absorbed from school, you should take it. The glory of the further education system is that it is available to you at any stage in your working life.

With the proviso that the family man will find it difficult to engage on, or return to, full-time study, you can take that course any time you will. If you are in real doubt as to what course you wish to take, or even whether or not you want to remain a student, delay. For most of us, two years out in the open concentrates the mind a power.



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Full particulars from Polytechnic Secretary, Dept. K(196)C, (Tel.: 0642-44176), Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 3BA.

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Full details of degree courses obtainable from:  
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The Polytechnic,  
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## Leeds POLYTECHNIC

A few places are still available on the following degree courses:

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Details from the Admissions Officer  
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Estate Management  
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Secretary Linguist  
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Chemical Engineering  
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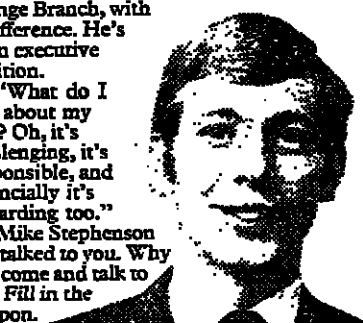
"But my big chance came when I was transferred to London on Special Grade. That was in October '69, I joined Stock Exchange branch as a Loan Applications Officer."

"In February last year I was seconded to the Toronto Dominion Bank and went to

work for them. In Toronto—that was great." Now, at 24, Mike's back at Stock Exchange Branch, with a difference. He's in an executive position.

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Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

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Department of Science

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## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

## SCIENCE TECHNICIANS

## TEXTILES

Application may be made to the Principal at the College.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 477

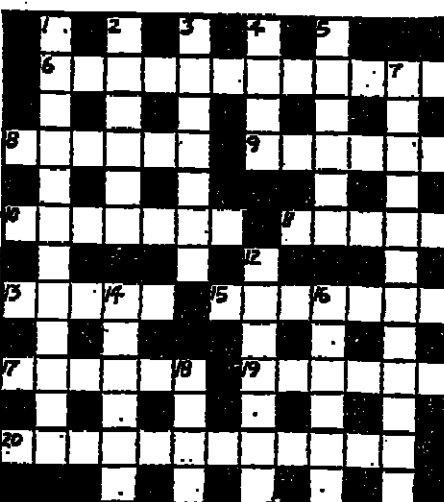
ACROSS  
6. C o m p u s i o n through fear (12).  
8. Lawsuit (6).  
9. Show (6).  
10. Showing signs of happiness (7).  
11. Temporary stop (5).  
13. Song (5).  
15. Town on the Ribble estuary (7).  
17. Wrinkle (6).

DOWN  
1. Confusion in defeat (12).  
2. As and when one wants (3, 4).  
3. Outstanding (7).  
4. Disengaged (4).  
5. —, the Hun (8).  
7. Now and then (12).  
12. Basket for combustibles (7).  
14. Havis (8).  
15. Location of Fingal's Cave (6).  
18. Yarn (4).

Solution No. 476

Across: 1 Tarn; 3 Muscatel; 5 Espy; 9 Inimical; 11 Birmingham; 13 Eve; 16 Irons; 17 Ill; 18 Stationary; 21 Superior; 23 Also; 24 Derisory; 25 Adze.

Down: 1 Trembled; 2 Reporter; 4 Ultra; 5 Compassion; 6 Tuck; 7 Lily; 10 Miniatures; 12 Great; 13 Disabled; 14 Claymore; 19 Used; 20 Spur; 22 Our.



## The POLYTECHNIC of NORTH LONDON

The Polytechnic of North London has been formed by the amalgamation of the Northern Polytechnic and North-Western Polytechnic, resulting in the creation of one of the largest Polytechnics in the country. The new combined Polytechnic will run a wide range of courses in the Session 1971/72 and these are summarised below.

Applied Social Studies  
Social Work with Children and Families; Residential Child Care Officers; Certificate in Social Work; Health Visitors; District Nurses  
Architecture and Interior Design  
BSc Honours Architecture (C.N.A.A.); Diploma in Architecture (Full-time, Part-time, Evening) recognised by the RIBA  
Diploma in Interior Design, leading to AIBD  
Arts  
University of London External degrees:  
BA Honours in English; French; Geography; German; History; Philosophy  
BSc (Special) Geography  
BA General in those subjects chosen from English; French; German; Greek; History; History of Philosophy; Latin; Spanish  
BA General in Economics, History and Law  
Business Studies  
HND (Full-time or Sandwich) and HNC (Day Release or Evening) in Business Studies  
Endorsement/Postgraduate courses: Economic Development; Business Computing; Industrial Relations; Marketing; Office Administration; Personnel Administration; Purchasing and Supply  
Electronic and Communications Engineering  
Degree level Diploma course leading to C&I examinations and IEE or IERE membership (Three-year Full-time)  
HND in Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Full-time)  
Technician Engineers course (Two-year Full-time)  
Home Economics, Dietetics and Institutional Management  
HND in Institutional Management (Sandwich)  
IMA Certificate (One-year Abridged Course) in Institutional Management (Full-time)  
Diploma in Dietetics recognised by the Council for Professions supplementary to Medicine for State Registration (Full-time)  
CHIES Diploma in Home Economics (Full-time)  
Nutrition, Kitchen Supervision and Organisation courses (Part-time)  
Liberal Studies  
BA Honours Librarianship (C.N.A.A.); Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship (University of London); Courses for non-graduates leading to Association of the Library Association Management Studies  
Diploma in Management Studies (General Evening course, and day-time courses for Recreation Management; Transport; Distributive Trades; Public Services)  
Short Courses in Health Service Management; Research and Development Management; Computers; Transport Management; Applied Behavioural Science; Training Officers  
Courses leading to the Women's Executive Diploma; examinations of the Chartered Institute of Transport; the National Computer Centre's Basic Certificate in Systems Analysis  
Polymer (Bubbles and Plastics) Technology  
MPhil and PhD by research in Polymers  
BSc Honours Polymer Science and Technology (C.N.A.A.)  
Association of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (AIRI)  
Association of the Plastics Institute (API)  
Licentiate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (LRIC) in Polymer Chemistry or Chemical Technology of Adhesives

Licentiate of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (LRI)  
Diploma of the Plastics Institute  
Professional Studies  
Institute of Chartered Accountants (One-year course for Articled Clerks)  
Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants  
Institute of Cost and Works Accountants (Full-time or Sandwich)  
Chartered Institute of Secretaries  
Institute of Statisticians (Day Release and Evening)  
Science  
The following departments all offer, appropriate to their disciplines:

(i) Full-time, Sandwich and Part-time courses leading to C.N.A.A. and University of London Internal Degrees  
(ii) Postgraduate Research leading to MPhil and PhD  
(iii) Refresher courses for Teachers  
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BSc Honours  
MSci  
Chemistry  
BSc Honours  
Graduate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry Parts I and II  
MSci (Inorganic and Macromolecules)  
Geography  
BSc Geography with Anthropology, Economics or Geology as ancillary subjects (University of London External degree)  
Mathematics  
BSc Honours  
BSc Honours Statistics and Computing  
BSc Honours Mathematics and Computing  
HND in Mathematics, Statistics and Computing  
Graduate of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications  
Physics  
BSc Honours  
BSc Honours Physics and Technology of Electronics  
HNC in Applied Physics and Endorsements  
Graduate of the Institute of Physics Part II  
MSci (Physical Basis of Electronics; Physics of Electronics, Igns and Photons in Gases)  
Sociology and Law  
University of London External degrees:  
BSc Honours Sociology Branch I and III  
LLB Honours  
BA General in Economics, History and Law  
Diploma in Sociology (Evening)  
Teaching Studies  
BEd Honours (University of London)  
Certificates in Education (University of London Institute of Education)  
BEd Part I (Part-time evening course for qualified teachers)  
Physiotherapy Teacher's Diploma  
Town Planning, Surveying and Building  
Postgraduate Diploma courses in Town Planning (Full-time, Part-time, Evening) and preparing for TPI final examinations  
Diploma courses in Surveying (Full-time); General Surveying; Estate Management; Building Surveying; students are prepared for RICS examinations  
Building courses (Evening) in preparation for IOB final examinations Parts I and II

To: The Registrar The Polytechnic of North London,  
Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5.

Please send me further details of courses in:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
AGE \_\_\_\_\_











# Clydeside crusade send-off

By JOHN KERR

The campaign of workers in Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to resist the threat of 6,000 redundancies and closure of the Scotstoun and Clydebank yards began yesterday to assume the proportions of a popular crusade.

At a meeting in the Rosevale cinema and bingo hall at Partick, close to the Scotstoun yard, the men's cause was resoundingly endorsed by more than 1,000 shop stewards representing industry throughout Scotland.

They agreed with a roar of acclamation to raise levies in support of the workers' fighting fund. Pledges of support came, too, from shipyard workers in England, from local churches, and even the sorely strained "OZ". It was also agreed to hold a march in Glasgow on August 18.

The national gathering of shop stewards accepted the stand of the men in UCS as a common struggle.

Mr Joe Black, chairman of the Clyde district committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said that if the Government's plans for UCS were allowed to go ahead, the remaining shipyards would continue in business for only a year. The yards would complete existing contracts and then close.

The orchestration and focusing of the upsurge of commitment to a common cause was a triumph for Mr James Reid, the shop steward's spokesman on the men's co-ordinating committee.

He told the meeting that he had made the situation clear to Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, in London on Monday, when the Minister rejected a proposal to keep the yards open for an experimental period of five years.

He had told Sir John, he said, that the Government, if it imagined the reaction of the men in UCS was a localised show of protest likely to last only a week or two, had made the biggest political mistake of its life.

## Focal point

The cause of UCS and the fight by shipbuilding workers in the upper reaches of the Clyde had become an emotive focal point.

"What we are witnessing in this fight is the expression of a new determination on the part of the working people of Britain to put an end to policies and practices whereby decisions can be taken by a group of men, either in Government or a boardroom, that can dictate communities, cast thousands of workers on to the dole queue, and blight the future of younger generations."

The Government's policies on UCS indicated that it considered shipbuilding to be expendable, but this also applied to other industries. In putting

up a fight, the men of UCS had struck a chord in the hearts and minds of workers throughout Britain, and indeed throughout the world. The response we have which varies nothing that anyone in the British trade union movement has witnessed before.

This was because of the form of struggle that had been adopted. It would have been simple, but wrong to have gone out on strike in protest against the Government's plan for closures. "So we had to adopt a new tactic—to preserve the labour force within these yards and sustain this for such a period of time that either the Government is forced to change its policy or the British people change the Government."

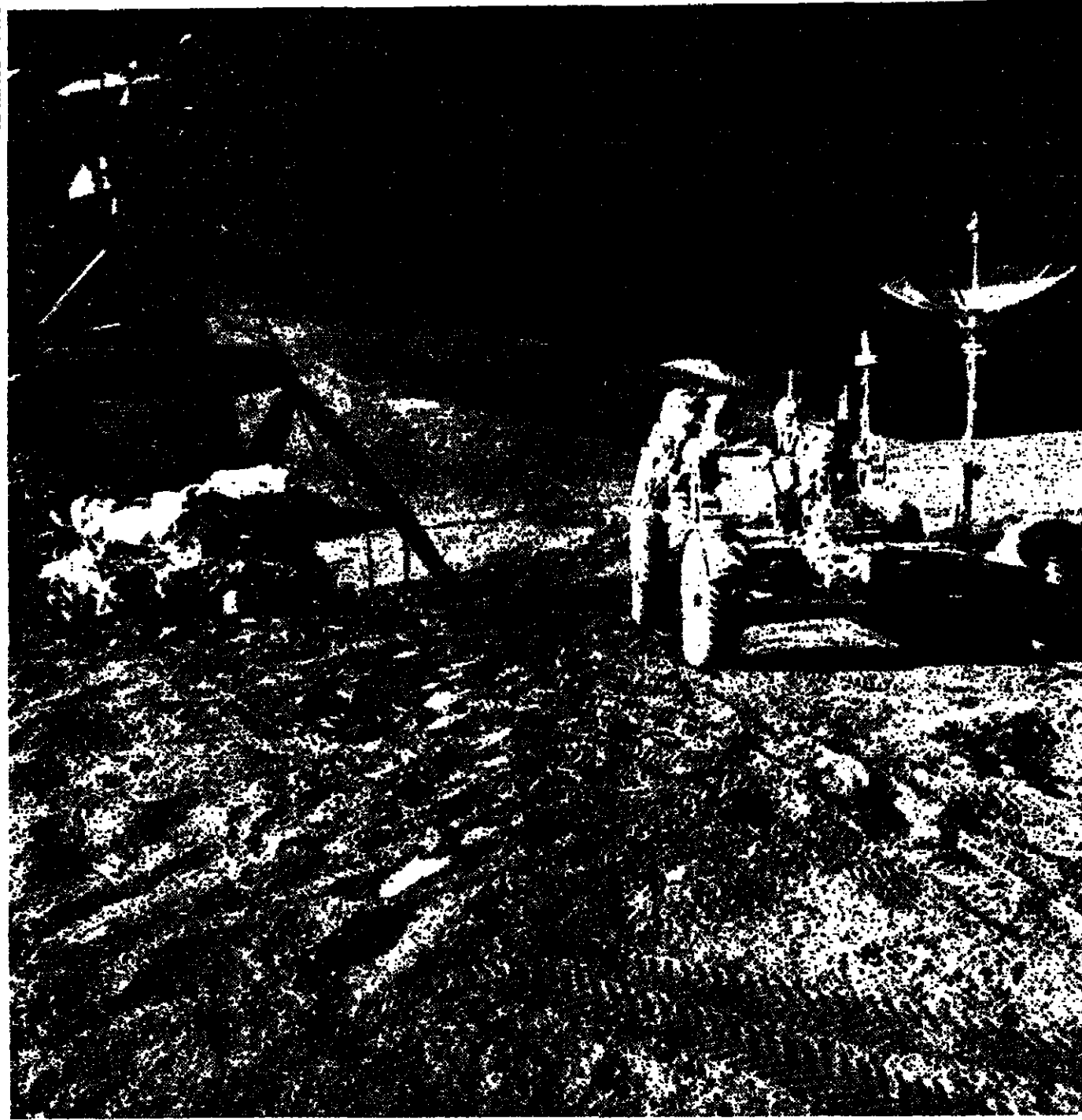
## First wave

There has still been no announcement about the first wave of redundancies at UCS, which was thought likely to take effect this week. But it became clear yesterday that all UCS workers have, in fact, been working under notice since the official winding up order was granted on August 3.

They have been re-employed by the liquidator, but their employment can be ended at any time after the period of a statutory notice—one month—without any further formal notice.

It could be, therefore, that the first batch of between 200 and 400 employees, due to be made redundant in the design and marketing sections, will be told only a week or two, had made the biggest political mistake of its life.

The plan is really an extension of similar projects already suggested by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Mr Wilson.



This photograph, taken on the Apollo 15 mission, has been released by the Space Centre, Houston, and shows in detail the lunar expedition. It was taken by David Scott facing slightly west of south. James Irwin is working at the lunar rover with the Apennine Front lying behind the module on the left. The St George Crater is about three miles distant behind Irwin.

## Tractors out to fight for dartboard

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

DOGMEERSFIELD in Hampshire may be on the brink of uprisings and demonstrations, with tractors and trailers out in anger and force.

The cause is not an airport, not a redevelopment plan, not a motorway, but the dartboard at the Queen's Head. The brewers are smartening up the pub and the dartboard is to come down.

David Chillery, operator of a one-man bus and captain of the Dogmeersfield darts team, is furious.

"It is the village pub," he protested yesterday. "The only country-style pub for miles."

If the dartboard is not put back, Chillery and his team will fight back with placards and petitions, and perhaps a parkin of tractors in the Queen's Head car park.

"We think the brewery dictatorship is appalling, so we hope to mobilise public opinion to change their minds."

Mr Chillery said that the brewers' area manager had confirmed that the dartboard would be banned when the re-decoration of the Queen's Head was complete.

Back at the Courage headquarters in London, they called it, inappropriately, "a storm in a tea-cup." The dartboard was being taken down, it was explained, because the wall behind it was being replastered. If the locals wanted it back it would go back.

"We didn't know they had a darts team," a spokesman said a little disapprovingly. "We looked them up and they don't seem to be in the Courage Darts League."

Mr John Stanier, the Blackburn area telephone manager, said yesterday that the present small glass panels were being replaced by sheets of unbreakable polycarbonate. Four kiosks in Bolton, Rochdale, Burnley, and Blackburn are being converted.

Mr Stanier said: "Orders have been placed and we hope to have the kiosks in operation in three months' time. A problem is that it costs £40 to fit out a kiosk with the polycarbonate sheets."

## Market entry support 'peaked' at 29pc

Enthusiasm for the Common Market came to a peak on July 17 when 29 per cent of 2,400 adults questioned said that they were in favour of entry.

But a week later, after Mr Wilson had made his anti-Market conference speech and Labour Party was in turmoil, support for the Market had waned by 2 per cent. The figures were published yesterday by Omnimas, a market research organisation, which has been taking weekly soundings

since June 12. The don't knows now stand at 39 per cent compared with 32 per cent in June. Eleven per cent were strongly in favour on July 24, with 16 per cent slightly in favour; 21 per cent were strongly against, and 17 per cent slightly against. On June 12, 32 per cent were strongly against and 15 per cent slightly against. Opinion has been progressively more favourable to entry until the slight reversal on June 24. But Omnimas says that in the middle of last month the 25 to 34 age

group was exactly divided for and against. The over 55s are being won over, with their resistance to entry down from 32 per cent in June to 33 per cent in July.

Class attitudes are hardening along with the political parties. In spite of the slight reversal on July 24, the A and B groups were 41 per cent in favour, compared with 24 per cent in June when only 9 per cent of DE's were in favour. Men favour the Market more than women, and the South favours entry more than the North.

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## Violence stuns Mr Faulkner

continued from page one

Falls in 1969, when thousands of Protestants were spilling out of the Shankill Road to attack Catholics alike, have now been forced to leave.

Or all the rights in this ghastly tide of misery this must surely be the most pathetic. Catholics from Answorth Avenue, Protestants from Farrington Gardens and from the Springfield estate, fearing for their safety and for the safety of their children, have been leaving their homes in droves. Vans and lorries, piled

high with mattresses, mirrors, sofas, blankets, and saucepans, ply to and fro between the burned or threatened houses and the incomplete housing estates in which the people are settling.

So far the Shankill has been quiet; if the thousands of people there were to sense that the policy of internment is not working, and so far its success seems extremely limited, then a violent reaction could not be far off.

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## End to many happy returns

By our Correspondent

THE "birthday boys" pay and productivity agreement, made last month, turned sour yesterday.

Mr Gordon Brown, aged 45, who agreed to give his drivers their birthdays off with full pay, closed his depot at Terrington St Clement's, near King's Lynn, Norfolk. "They had a good birthday cake. They blew out the candles, devoured the icing and the cherries and now wait the crumbs," he said.

The 12-clause agreement for his seven lorry drivers was negotiated by the Transport and General Workers' Union on July 14. Mr Brown, general manager of the Transport, said then: "It will cost the firm a bit of extra money, but so long as the men are happy, I am quite content."

He said yesterday: "The men were overpaid by local standards and the agreement was broken the very next week. The depot is now completely closed until I can get some firm understanding with the union. Every clause in the agreement has been broken by the members."

Mr Alfred Avison, district secretary of the TGWU, negotiated the agreement. He said yesterday he did not accept that all the clauses had been broken. "We are carrying out an investigation into these allegations which we have received in writing."

He did hear of some trouble at the depot, but his theory at the moment is that Mr Brown is trying to terminate the agreement for his own ends, probably as an excuse to wind up his business and that this will not tolerate.

"If Mr Brown thinks that he is going to start a business again with other drivers who are non-union members then he is going to be in a lot of trouble."

Mr Brown claimed that since he signed the agreement his drivers had been averaging take-home pay of £36 a week. They had then demanded a travelling time, petrol money, meal money, lodging money, and night assistance. He said that one driver tore up his copy of the agreement, the shop steward had left, two others had been sent home to rest on full pay, and another man refused to accept instructions.

"I have never known anything like it in my 20 years in the transport business. I am applying for National Assistance as I am out of a job."

## Science up in arms at pay

By KEITH HARPER

The Government was night accused of a "man attack" on 17,000 scientists employed by it. Half of them have been refused increases this year.

The accusation was made by Mr Bill McCall, the secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, a protest meeting in London was the largest protest organised by the institution.

Thousands of scientists in the public sector are in a claim for increases of 9 and 15 per cent. The include scientists involved in cancer research, water, electronics and studies.

While not going to the of industrial action, the that they have been treated by the Government the current round of negotiations. Mr McCall's meeting, attended by 3,000 scientists, that the argument's stand on this if successful, would help to help it to hold off the of industry who thought it stood a chance.

## Effective cut

According to the institution the result of the Government refusal to offer any to half the scientists' effective cut in their of living of about 10 per cent. Mr McCall has had many from members in key, declaring their intention taking posts in Europe; a deadlock is not resolved.

The institution has many complaints about the way the Government has handled the of living of about 10 per cent. Mr McCall has had many from members in key, declaring their intention taking posts in Europe; a deadlock is not resolved.

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## STOP PRESS

## Tough on hooligans

TELEPHONE kiosks with which will stand up to blows from a sledgehammer are to be tried by the Post Office in North-west England in an attempt to foil the efforts of hooligans.

Mr John Stanier, the Blackburn area telephone manager, said yesterday that the present small glass panels were being replaced by sheets of unbreakable polycarbonate. Four kiosks in Bolton, Rochdale, Burnley, and Blackburn are being converted.

Mr Stanier said: "Orders have been placed and we hope to have the kiosks in operation in three months' time. A problem is that it costs £40 to fit out a kiosk with the polycarbonate sheets."

## BOXING

Alan Rudkin (Britain) lost his European bantam-weight title when he was beaten on points by Agustín Serrín (Spain) in Bilbao last night.

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

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